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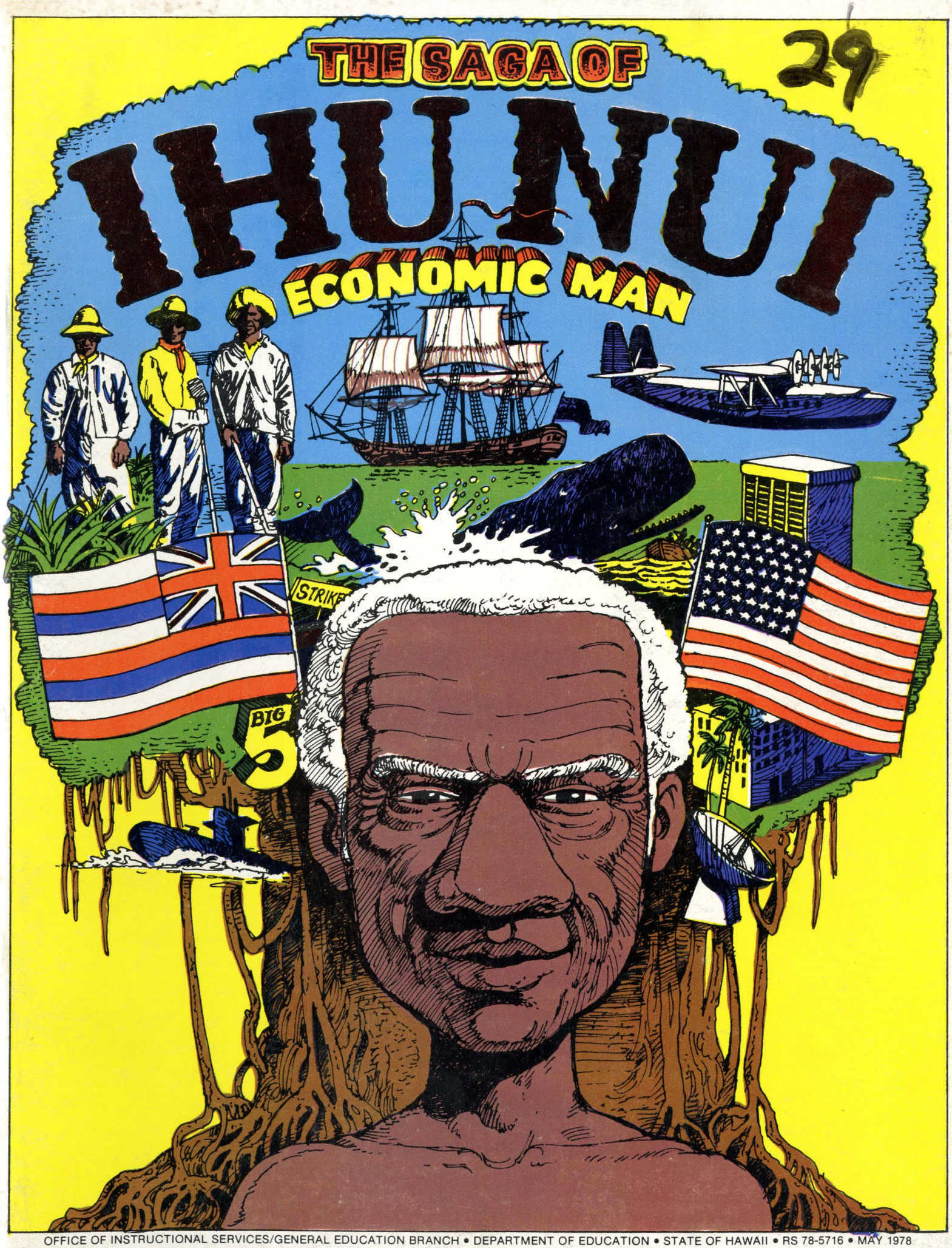
THE SAGA OF IHU NUI

ECONOMIC MAN



OFFICE OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES/GENERAL EDUCATION BRANCH • DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION • STATE OF HAWAII • RS 78-5716 • MAY 1978

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THE SAGA OF IHU NUI

BY

STEVE JACKSTADT

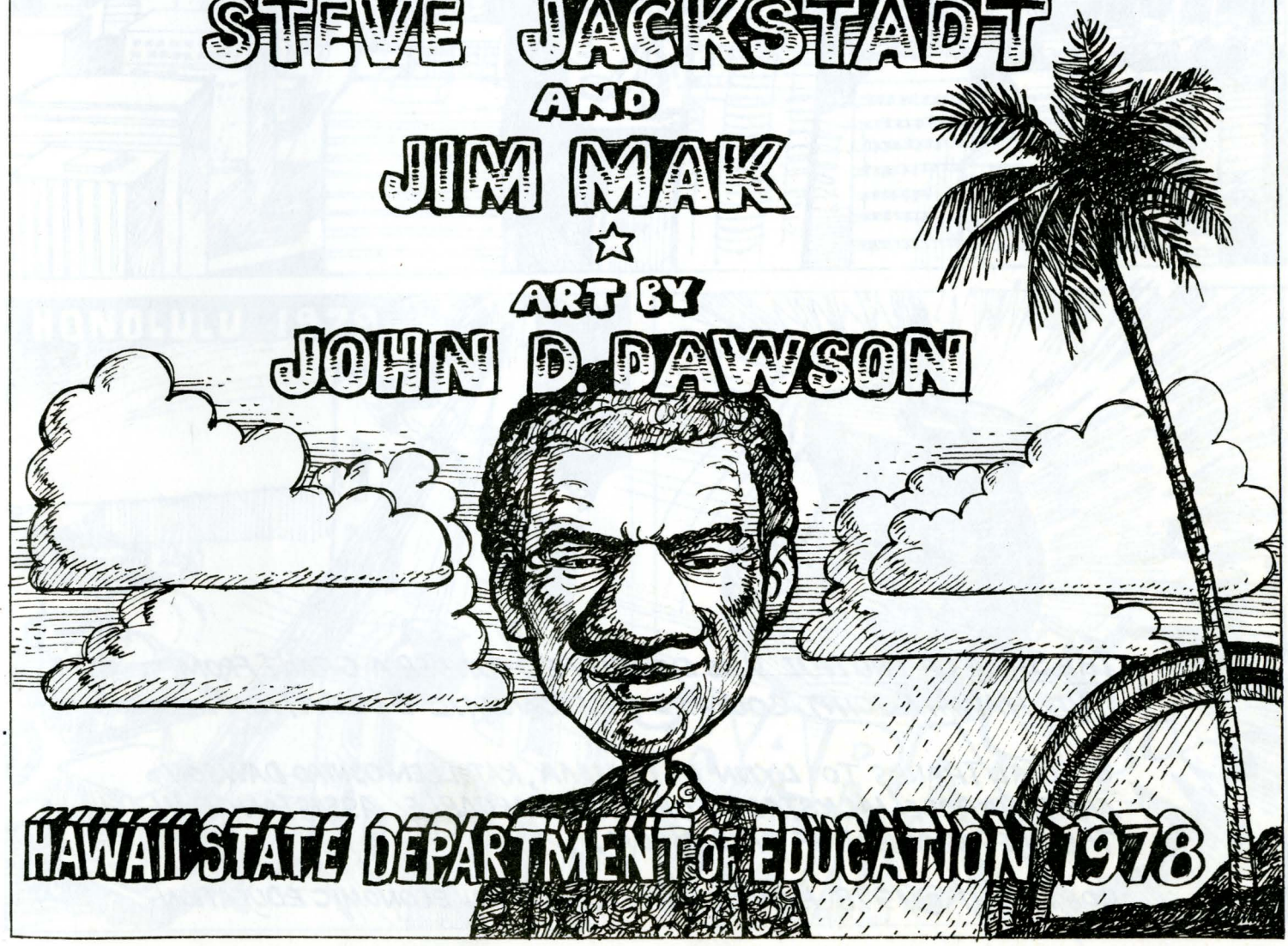
AND

JIM MAK

☆

ART BY

JOHN D. DAWSON



HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1978

THE SAGA OF IHU NUI WAS DEVELOPED UNDER A GRANT FROM THE HAWAII JOINT COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC EDUCATION.

SPECIAL THANKS TO LYNN K. IIJIMA, KATHLEEN OSHIRO DAWSON AND NINA ROSE JACKSTADT FOR THEIR VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS BOOK.

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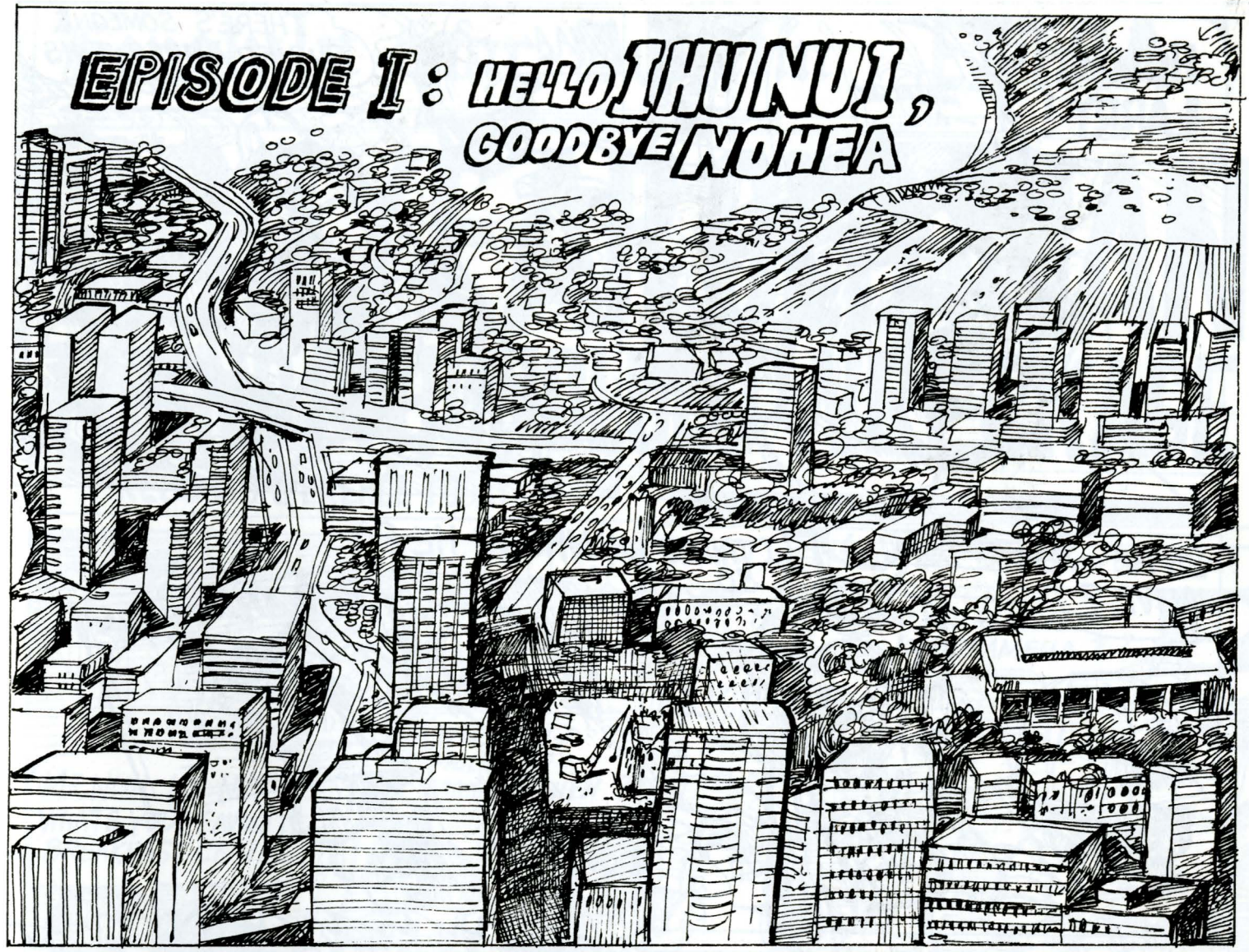
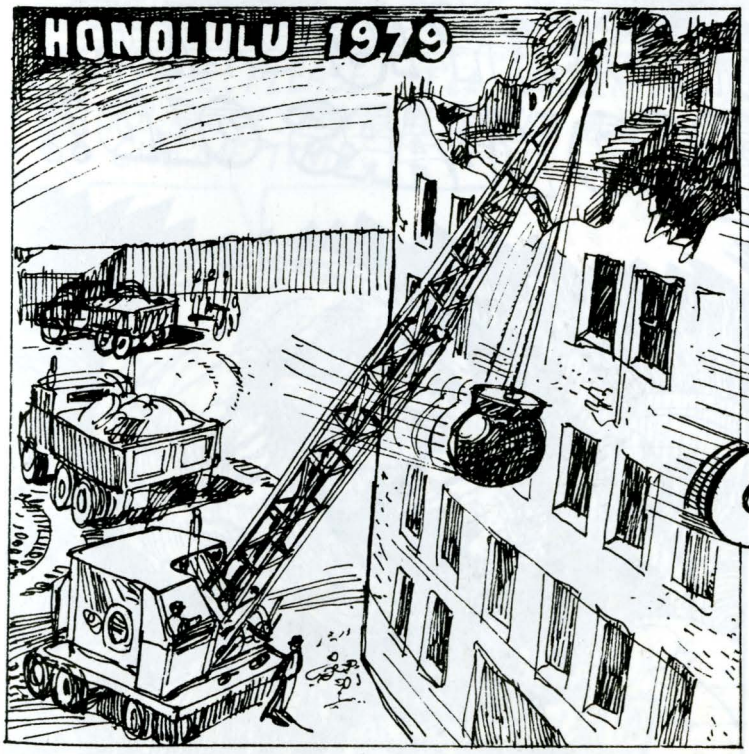
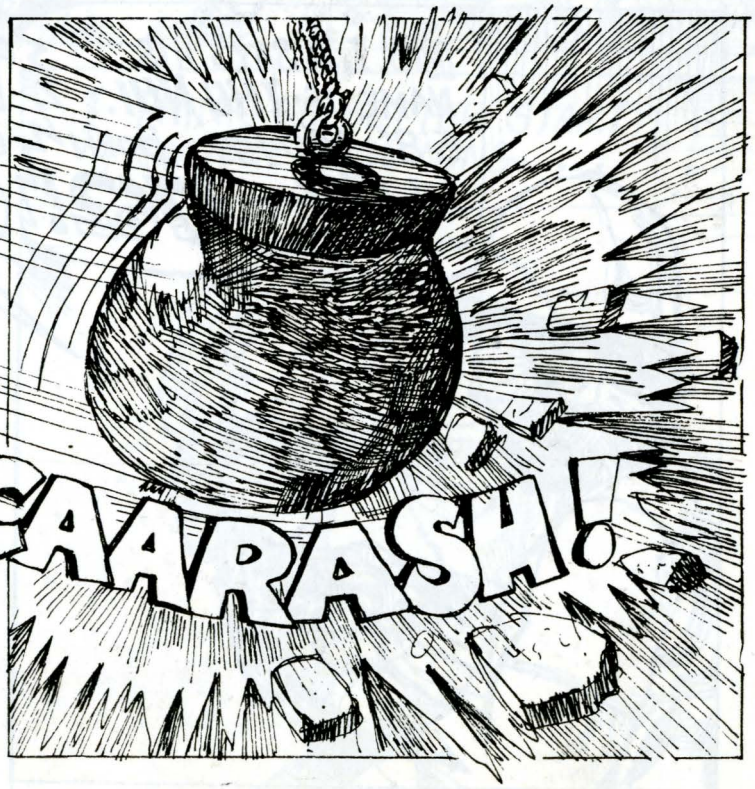
EPISODE I: HELLO IHUNUI, GOODBYE NOHEA

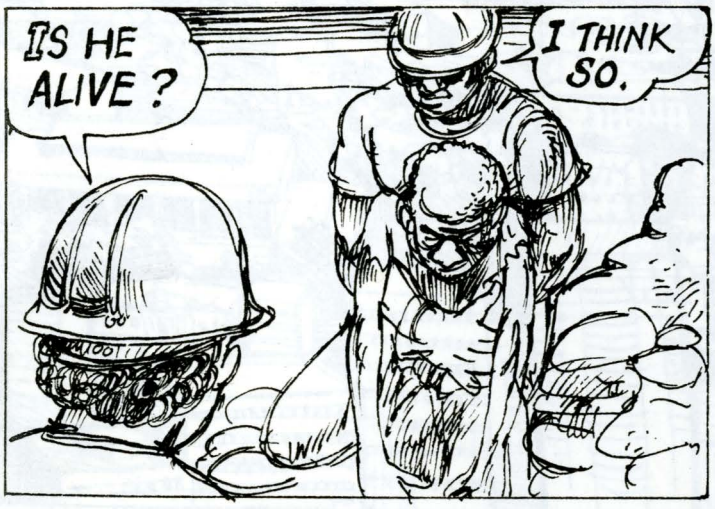






HOLD IT LARRY!

WHAA.....?
THERE'S SOMEONE BURIED UNDER THIS RUBBLE
UCLA


IS HE ALIVE?
I THINK SO.

WHO IS HE?
HAWAII DRIVER LICENSE

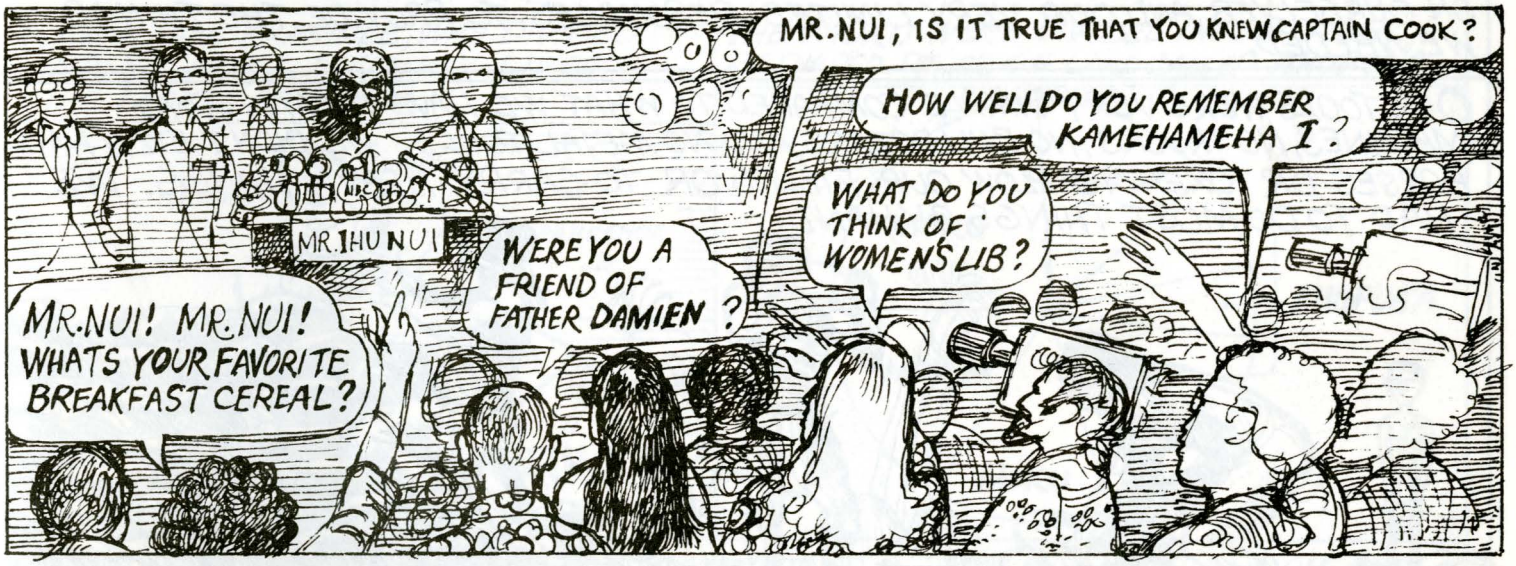
HIS I.D. SAYS HIS NAME IS IHU NUI.. 5'8", 140 lbs., BORN IN 1762.....1762!

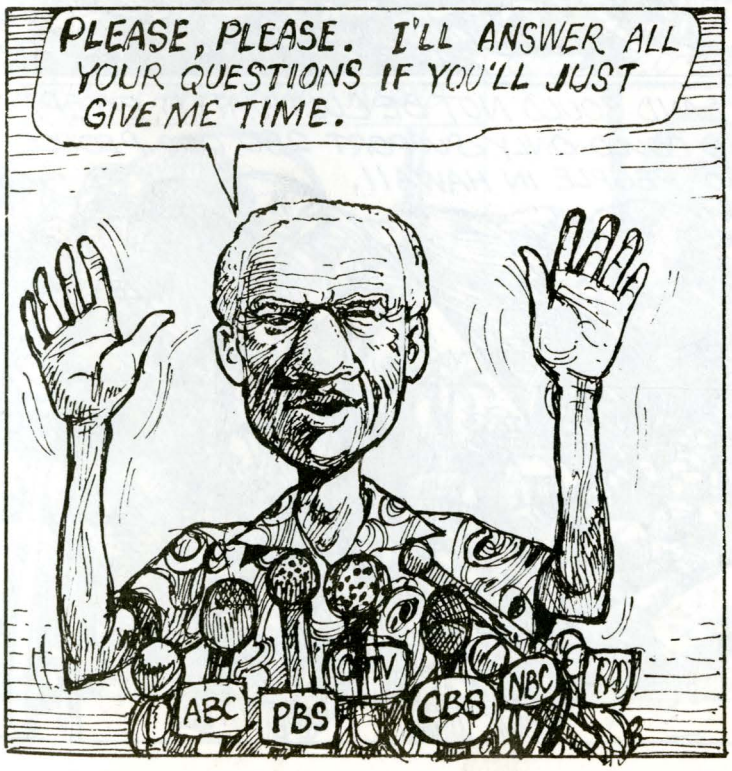
THIS GUY IS OVER 200 YEARS OLD!!

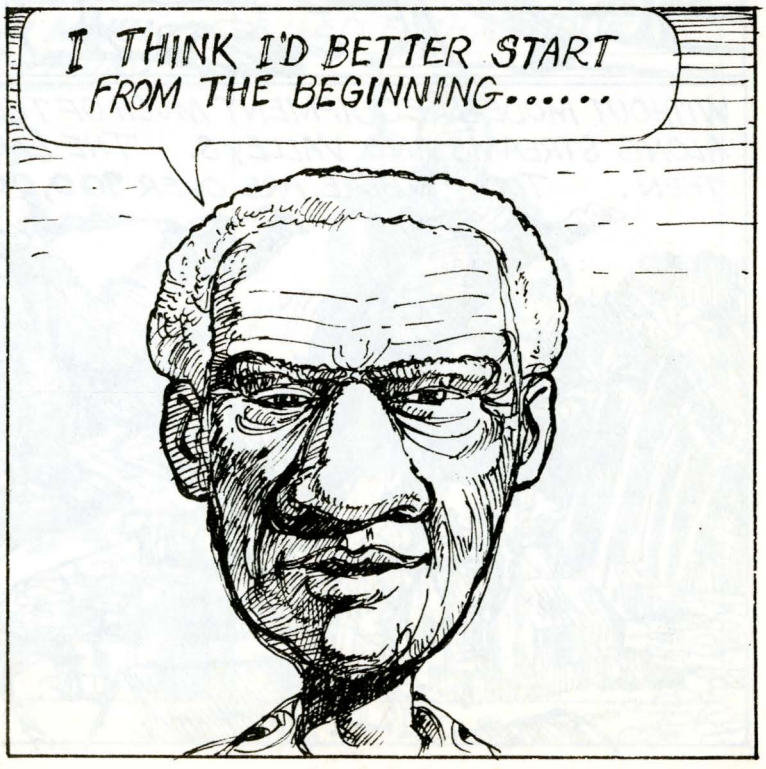
Honolulu Star-Bulletin · EXTRA

200 YEAR OLD MAN FOUND IN HONOLULU WRECKAGE

PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY





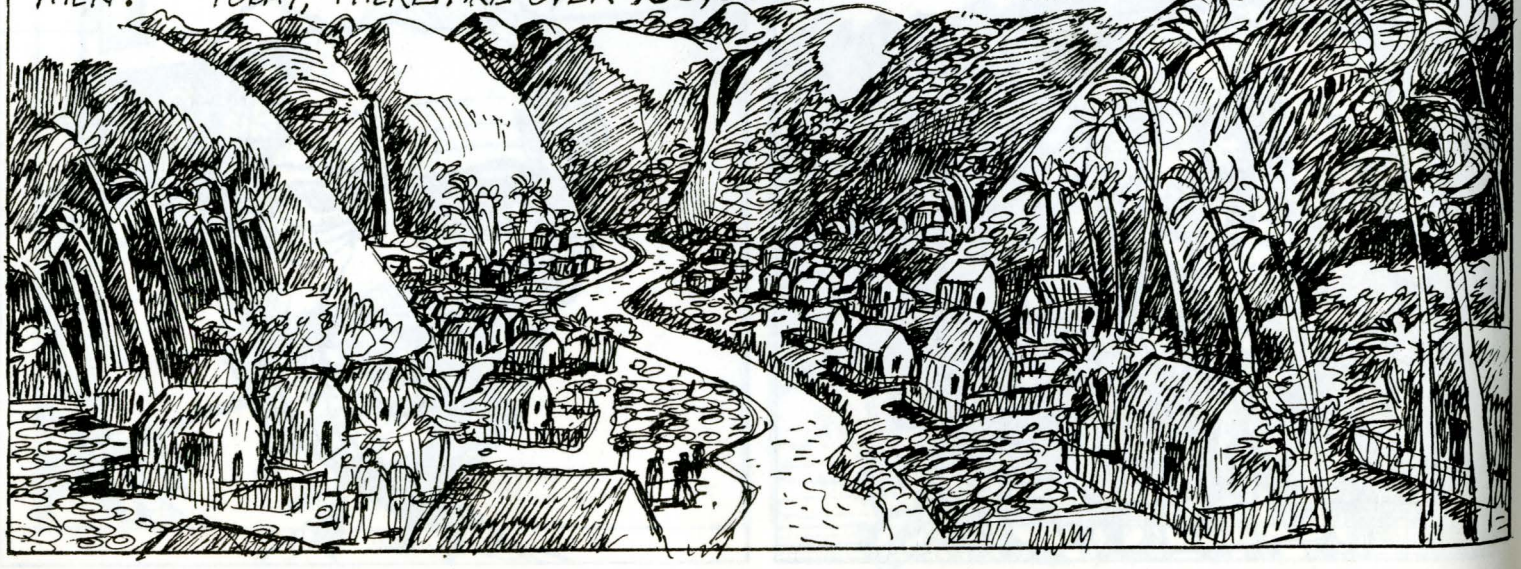


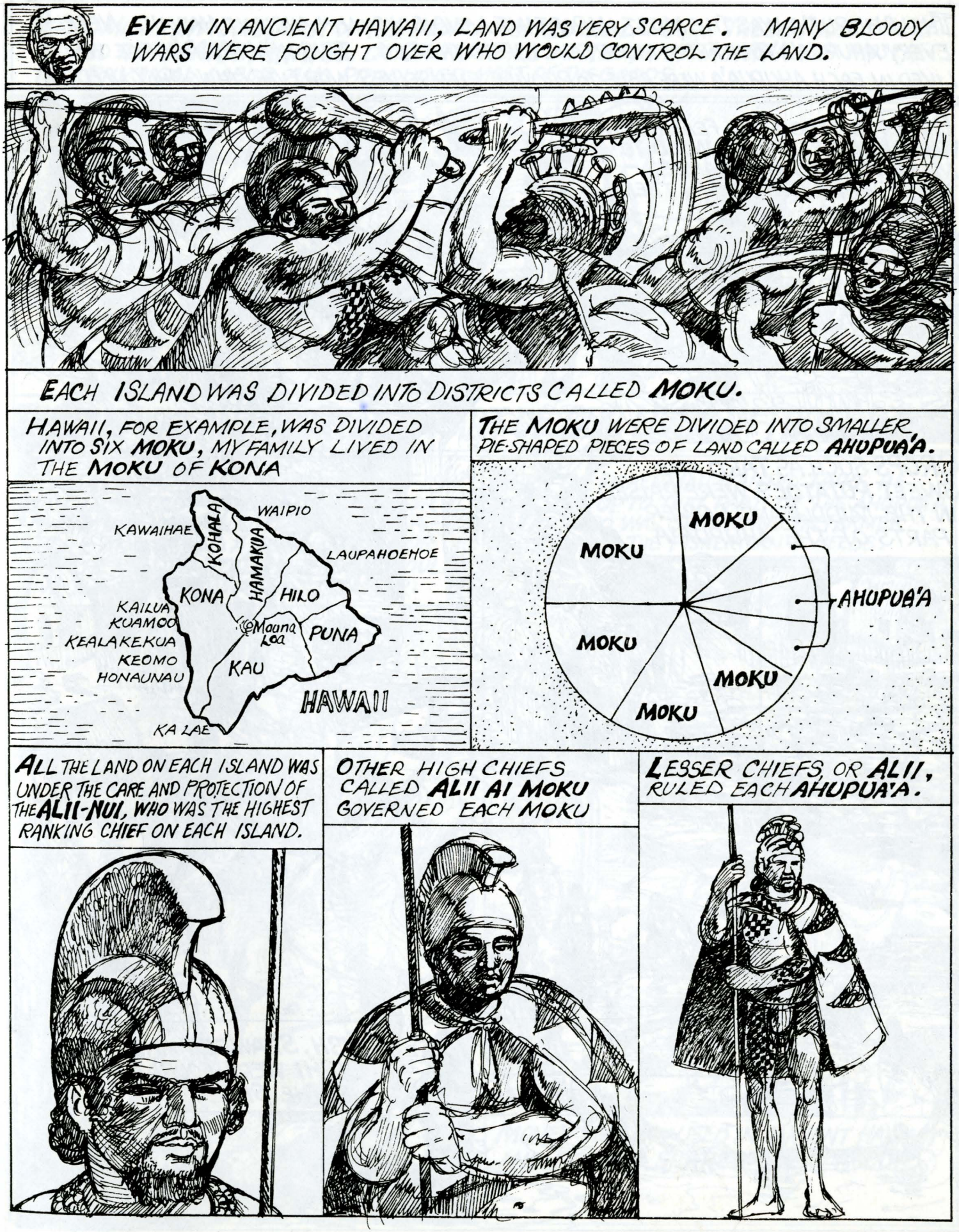
I WAS BORN ON THE KONA COAST OF THE BIG ISLAND, NEAR KEALAKEKUA BAY

OF COURSE, WE KNEW NOTHING OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD THEN. WE HAD TO DEPEND ON OURSELVES AND OUR VERY LIMITED RESOURCES TO PROVIDE THE THINGS WE NEEDED.

OUR TOOLS WERE VERY SIMPLE COMPARED TO WHAT WE HAVE TODAY.... NO MACHINES, NO TRUCKS, NO BULLDOZERS AND NO METAL TOOLS. WE DIDN'T EVEN HAVE HORSES OR OXEN TO PLOW OUR FIELDS OR TO CARRY HEAVY THINGS. WE HAD TO DO MOST THINGS BY HAND.

WITHOUT MODERN EQUIPMENT MUCH OF THE LAND COULD NOT BE CULTIVATED, EXCEPT ALONG STREAMS AND VALLEYS. THE LAND COULD ONLY SUPPORT 250,000 PEOPLE THEN. TODAY, THERE ARE OVER 900,000 PEOPLE IN HAWAII.




EVEN IN ANCIENT HAWAII, LAND WAS VERY SCARCE. MANY BLOODY WARS WERE FOUGHT OVER WHO WOULD CONTROL THE LAND.
EACH ISLAND WAS DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS CALLED MOKU.
HAWAII, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS DIVIDED INTO SIX MOKU, MY FAMILY LIVED IN THE MOKU OF KONA
KAWAIHAE
KOHALA
WAIPIO
HAMAKUA
LAUPAHOEHOE
KONA
HILO
KAILUA
KUAMOO
KEALAKEKUA
KEOMO
HONAUNAU
Mauna Loa
PUNA
KAU
HAWAII
KA LAE
THE MOKU WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER PIE-SHAPED PIECES OF LAND CALLED AHUPUA'A.
MOKU
MOKU
MOKU
MOKU
MOKU
AHUPUA'A
ALL THE LAND ON EACH ISLAND WAS UNDER THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF THE ALII-NUI, WHO WAS THE HIGHEST RANKING CHIEF ON EACH ISLAND.
OTHER HIGH CHIEFS CALLED ALII AI MOKU GOVERNED EACH MOKU
LESSER CHIEFS, OR ALII, RULED EACH AHUPUA'A.

THE AHUPUA'A WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT LAND DIVISION IN ANCIENT HAWAII. NEARLY EVERY AHUPUA'A RAN FROM MOUNTAIN TOP TO THE SEA. THIS WAY THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN EACH AHUPUA'A WERE ABLE TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH EVERYTHING THEY NEEDED....

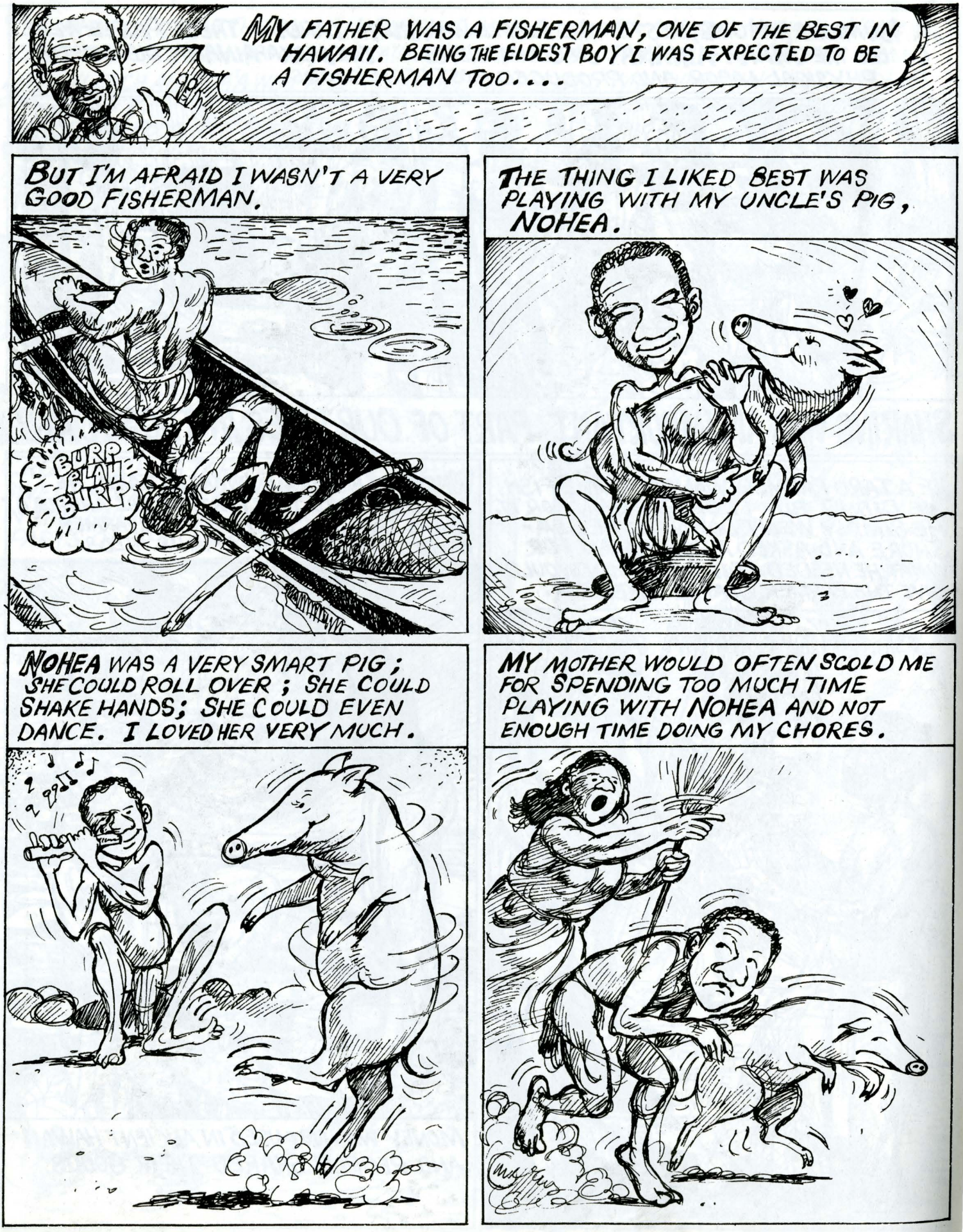
AS YOU MIGHT IMAGINE, MOST OF THE PEOPLE WORKED THE LAND. THESE PEOPLE WERE CALLED THE **MAKA-AINANA**, OR COMMONERS. THE MAKA-AINANA DID MOST OF THE PHYSICAL LABOR AND PRODUCED MOST OF THE GOODS.

SHARING WAS AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR LIVES IN THOSE DAYS

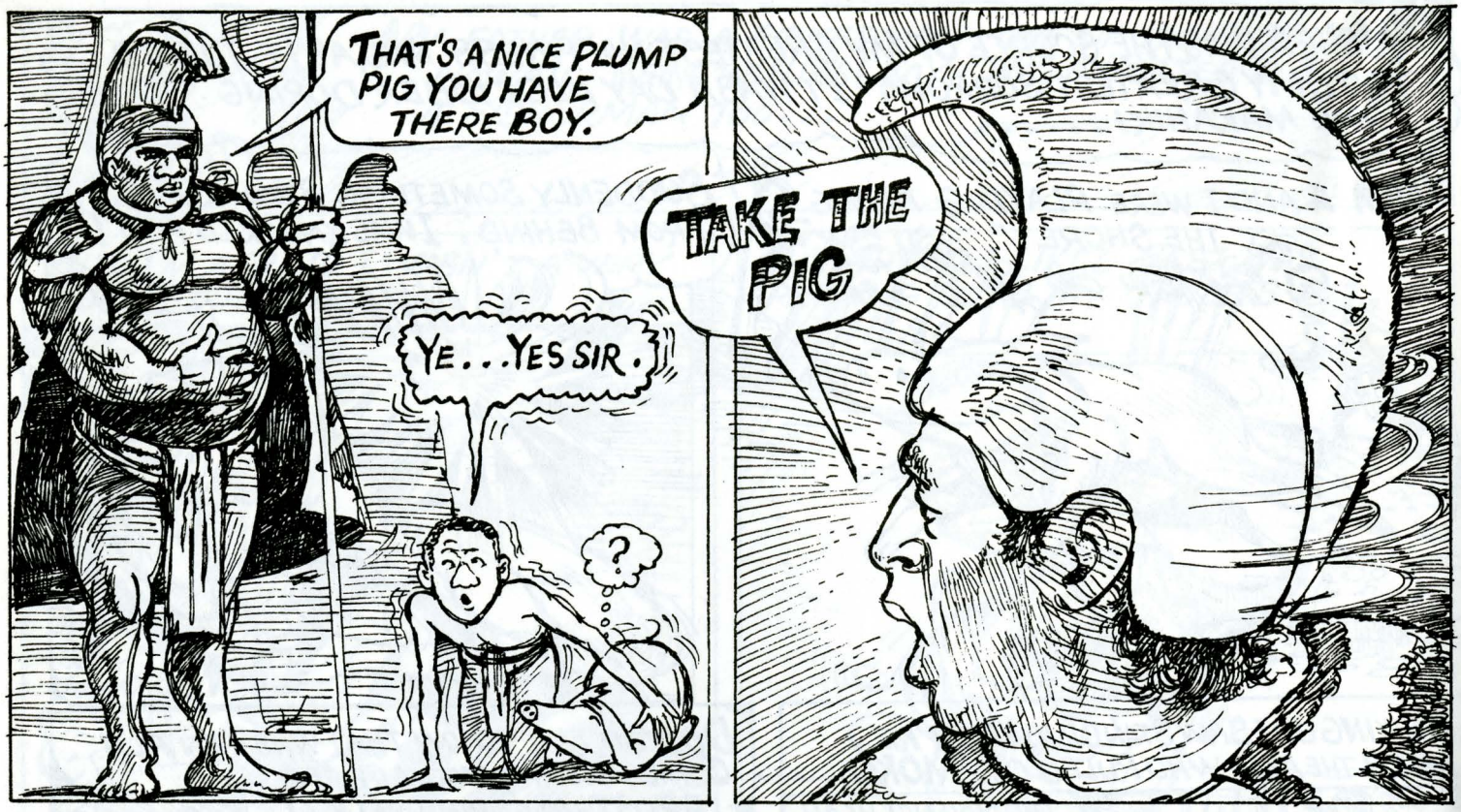
IF A TARO FARMER WANTED SOME FISH, HE DIDN'T BUY IT OR BARGAIN FOR IT. HE SIMPLY WENT DOWN TO THE SEA-SHORE AND ASKED A FISHERMAN FOR WHAT HE NEEDED. THE FISHERMAN WOULD GIVE THE FARMER WHAT HE ASKED FOR.

WHEN THE FISHERMAN WANTED TARO, HE WOULD GO UP TO THAT PART OF THE AHUPUA'A WHERE TARO WAS GROWN AND THE FARMER WOULD SUPPLY THE FISHERMAN'S NEEDS.

MONEY WAS NOT USED IN ANCIENT HAWAII AND PEOPLE SHARED THEIR GOODS.


MY FATHER WAS A FISHERMAN, ONE OF THE BEST IN HAWAII. BEING THE ELDEST BOY I WAS EXPECTED TO BE A FISHERMAN TOO....
BUT I'M AFRAID I WASN'T A VERY GOOD FISHERMAN.
BURP BLAH BURP
THE THING I LIKED BEST WAS PLAYING WITH MY UNCLE'S PIG, NOHEA.
NOHEA WAS A VERY SMART PIG; SHE COULD ROLL OVER; SHE COULD SHAKE HANDS; SHE COULD EVEN DANCE. I LOVED HER VERY MUCH.
MY MOTHER WOULD OFTEN SCOLD ME FOR SPENDING TOO MUCH TIME PLAYING WITH NOHEA AND NOT ENOUGH TIME DOING MY CHORES.

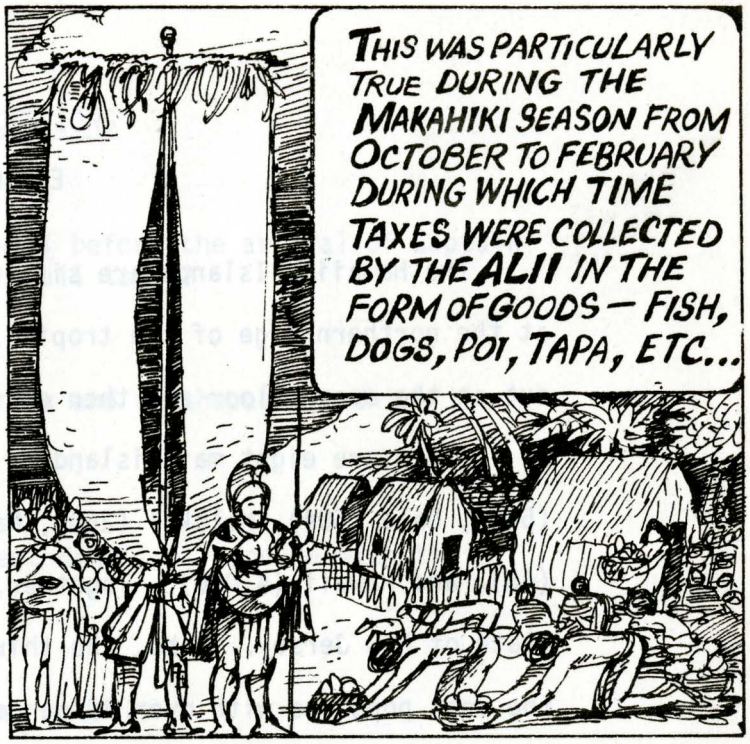
NOHEA WAS THE SOURCE OF MY GREATEST HAPPINESS, AND, AS IT TURNED OUT, MY GREATEST SORROW. IT WAS A DAY IN OCTOBER DURING THE MAKAHIKI.....
"NOHEA AND I WERE PLAYING ALONG THE SHORE."
SUDDENLY SOMETHING STRUCK ME FROM BEHIND. I WAS KNOCKED FLAT!
LOOKING UP I SAW STANDING OVER ME, MILU THE ALII WHO RULED OUR MOKU.
DID YOU NOT HEAR ME PROCLAIM THE COMING OF THE ALII AI MOKU?
NO, I'M SORRY.
DO YOU NOT KNOW THAT WHEN AN ALII COMES NEAR, YOU ARE TO PROSTRATE YOURSELF?!
I HAD MADE A GRAVE MISTAKE. I HAD VIOLATED AN IMPORTANT KAPU. WHENEVER THE ALII WENT AMONG THE PEOPLE, RUNNERS WENT BEFORE HIM, EITHER BLOWING A CONCH SHELL OR CALLING ALOUD TO ANNOUNCE HIS COMING...
IF A COMMONER DIDN'T SHOW DUE RESPECT WHEN A HIGH CHIEF PASSED BY, HE COULD BE PUT TO DEATH.
NEEDLESS TO SAY, I WAS AFRAID.
CBS
NBC

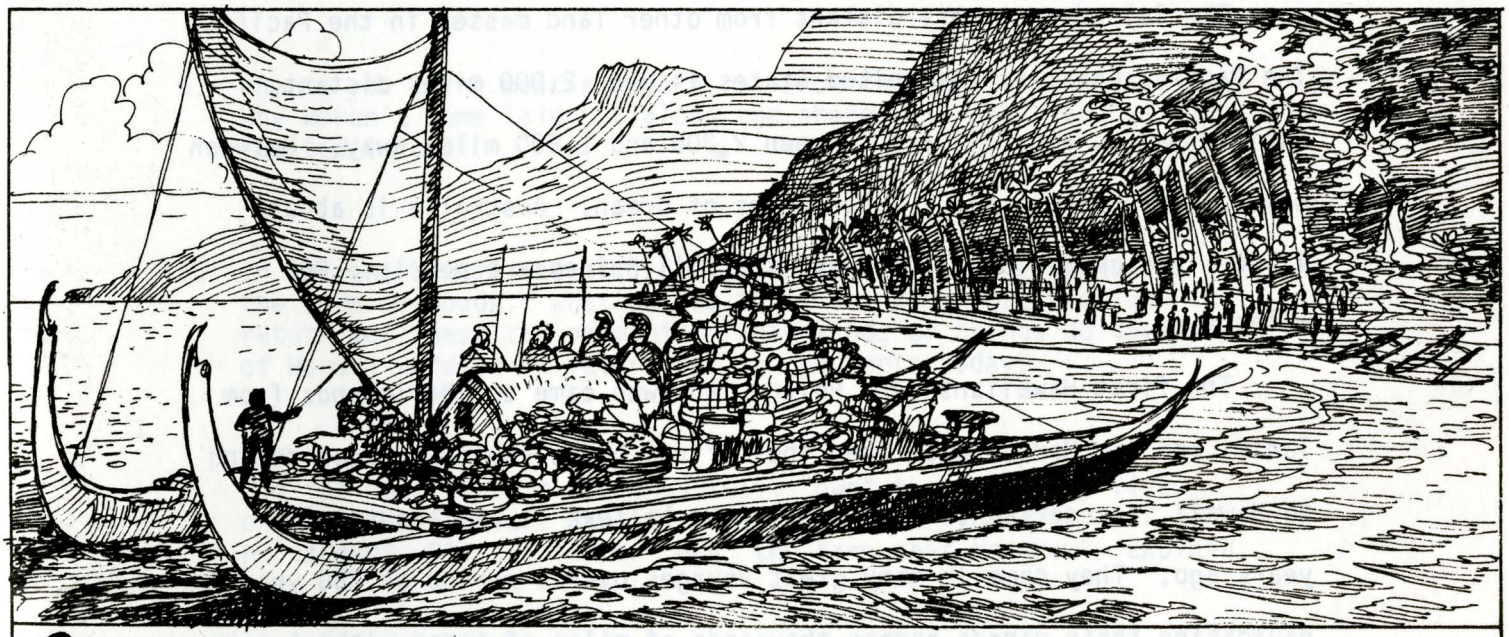


I LEAPED TO MY FEET READY TO STRIKE MILU'S SERVANT- READY TO STOP HIM FROM TAKING NOHEA.

JUST THEN MY UNCLE CAUGHT ME BY THE ARMS. I KICKED AND STRUGGLED TO FREE MYSELF AS I SAW NOHEA BEING CARRIED AWAY.

WHEN I STOPPED CRYING, MY UNCLE REMINDED ME THAT ACCORDING TO ANCIENT TRADITION THE ALII HAD THE RIGHT TO TAKE FROM THE PEOPLE ANYTHING THAT CAUGHT THEIR FANCY.





SUPPOSEDLY, SINCE ALL THE LAND WAS IN THE CARE OF THE ALII, EVERYTHING PRODUCED ON THE LAND BELONGED TO THEM ALSO. ACCORDING TO MY FATHER, MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT THE COMMONERS PRODUCED WAS TAKEN BY THE ALII. I SUSPECT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN MORE IF THEY COULD HAVE EATEN MORE.

I MISSED NOHEA VERY MUCH IN THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED, BUT AS THE DAYS BECAME MONTHS AND MONTHS BECAME YEARS, SHE FADED IN MY MEMORY. IN SPITE OF THIS CHILDHOOD TRAGEDY, I STILL HAVE FOND MEMORIES OF MY LIFE AS A BOY. FOR ONE THING I DIDN'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL. I SOMETIMES WISHED I COULD RETURN TO THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS. BUT AS YOU KNOW WE CANNOT REVERSE THE SANDS OF TIME.

*IN ANY CASE, AS YOU ALL KNOW, SOMETHING HAPPENED IN 1778 THAT PUT THE WAY OF LIFE OF ANCIENT HAWAII FOREVER OUT OF REACH.

EPISODE I

The Hawaiian Islands are situated centrally in the Pacific Ocean at the northern edge of the tropics. They were created from lava oozing out on the ocean floor and then emerging above the sea.

There are eight main islands: Niihau (72 square miles), Kauai (555), Oahu (604), Molokai (260), Maui (728), Lanai (141), Kahoolawe (45), and Hawaii (4,030). Together, they are about the size of the state of New Jersey. Oahu, the third largest island, is presently the most populous with over 80 percent of the total population.

The Islands are very distant from other land masses in the Pacific. The Pacific Coast of the United States is over 2,000 miles distant. Tahiti, Samoa, and Fiji are between 2,300 and 2,800 miles away. Between Hawaii and Japan is about 3,500 miles of ocean. Australia is about 4,500 miles away. Both China and the Philippines are nearly 5,000 miles away.

The first Hawaiians were Polynesians who came to the Islands from Tahiti and the Marquesas. When these first brave voyagers began coming to Hawaii is uncertain. Most historians believe it was about 1,500 years ago. They came in many great voyages over a period of 250 years, navigating their canoes across thousands of miles of ocean without maps or compasses. They brought with them a number of useful plants and animals. Among these were taro (from which poi was made), sugar cane, bananas, pigs, and dogs. These voyages came to an end around the late fourteenth century or the early fifteenth century, A.D. Thereafter, until Captain James Cook's arrival in 1778, there was no significant contact between the Hawaiians and the outside world.

EPISODE I QUESTIONS

1. About how many people lived in Hawaii before the arrival of Captain Cook? What is the population of Hawaii today?

2. What is the difference between a moku and an ahupua'a? Which is larger?

3. What kinds of things did the ancient Hawaiians produce with their resources?

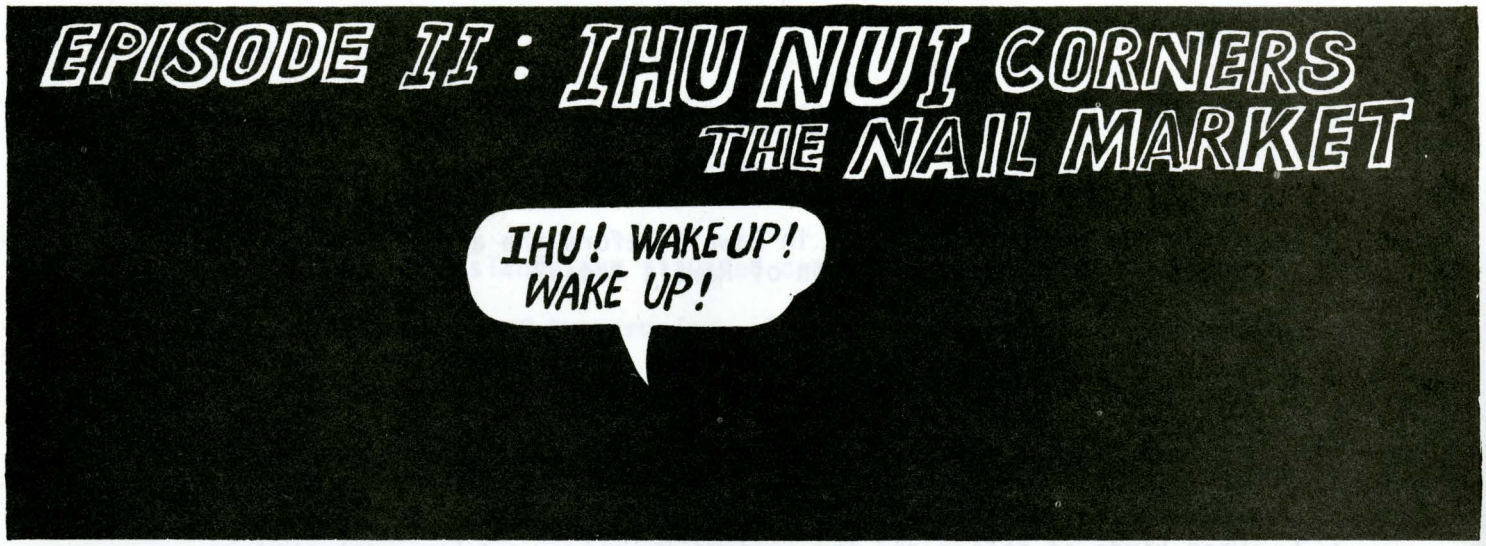
4. Who did most of the work in ancient Hawaii?

5. Why do you think most ahupua'a ran from the mountains to the sea? Why weren't some laid out along the shore with other ahupua'a located inland?

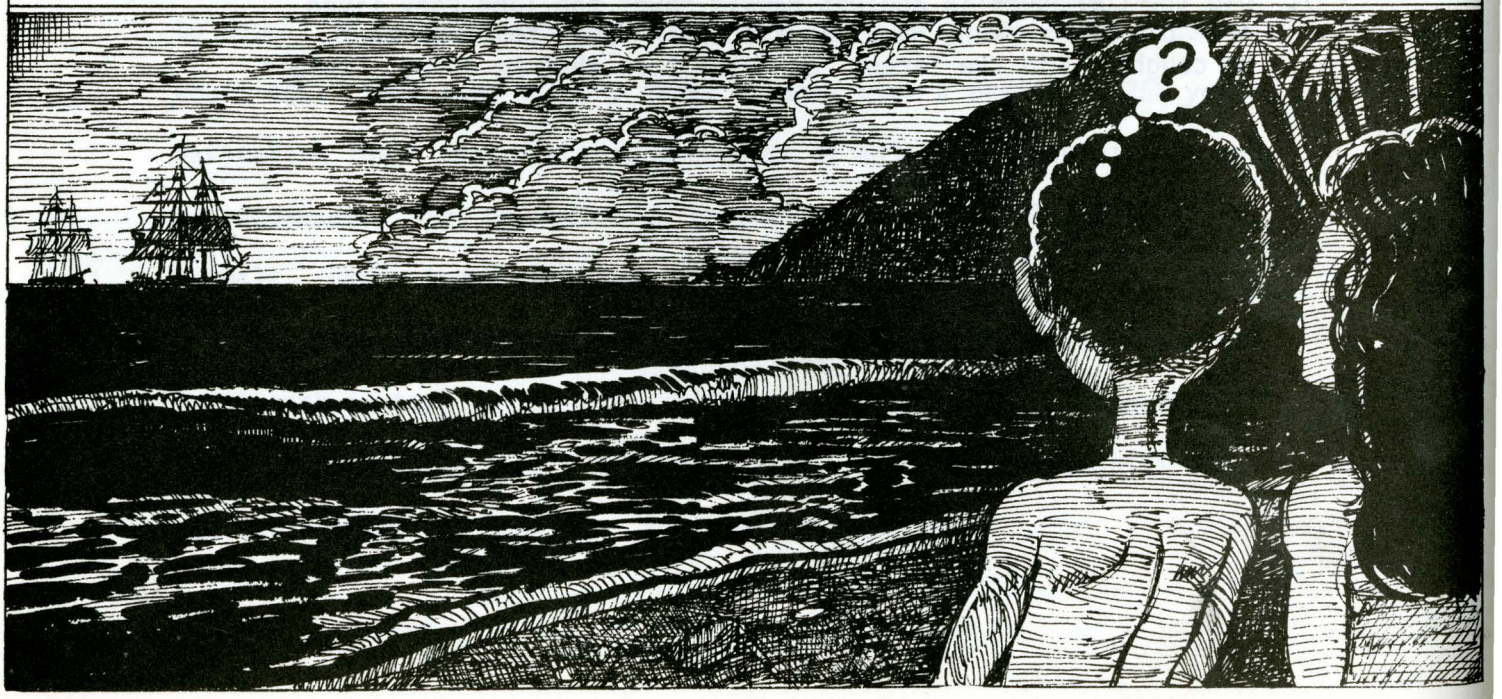
6. In ancient Hawaii the alii collected taxes from the commoners in the form of goods. What do you think the commoners received in return for these tax payments? What kinds of things do the people of Hawaii receive in return for tax payments today?

7. Did the commoners in ancient Hawaii "own" the land they lived on? Did the ancient Hawaiian fisherman "own" the fish that he caught? Did the farmer "own" the taro that he grew? Explain.

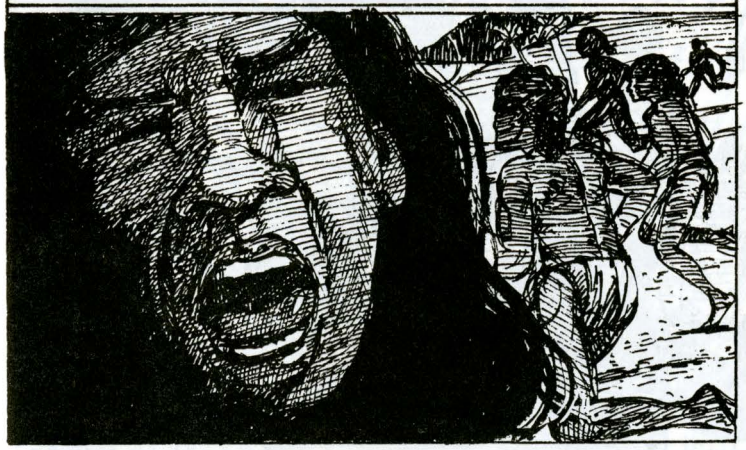
EPISODE II: IHU NUI CORNERS THE NAIL MARKET



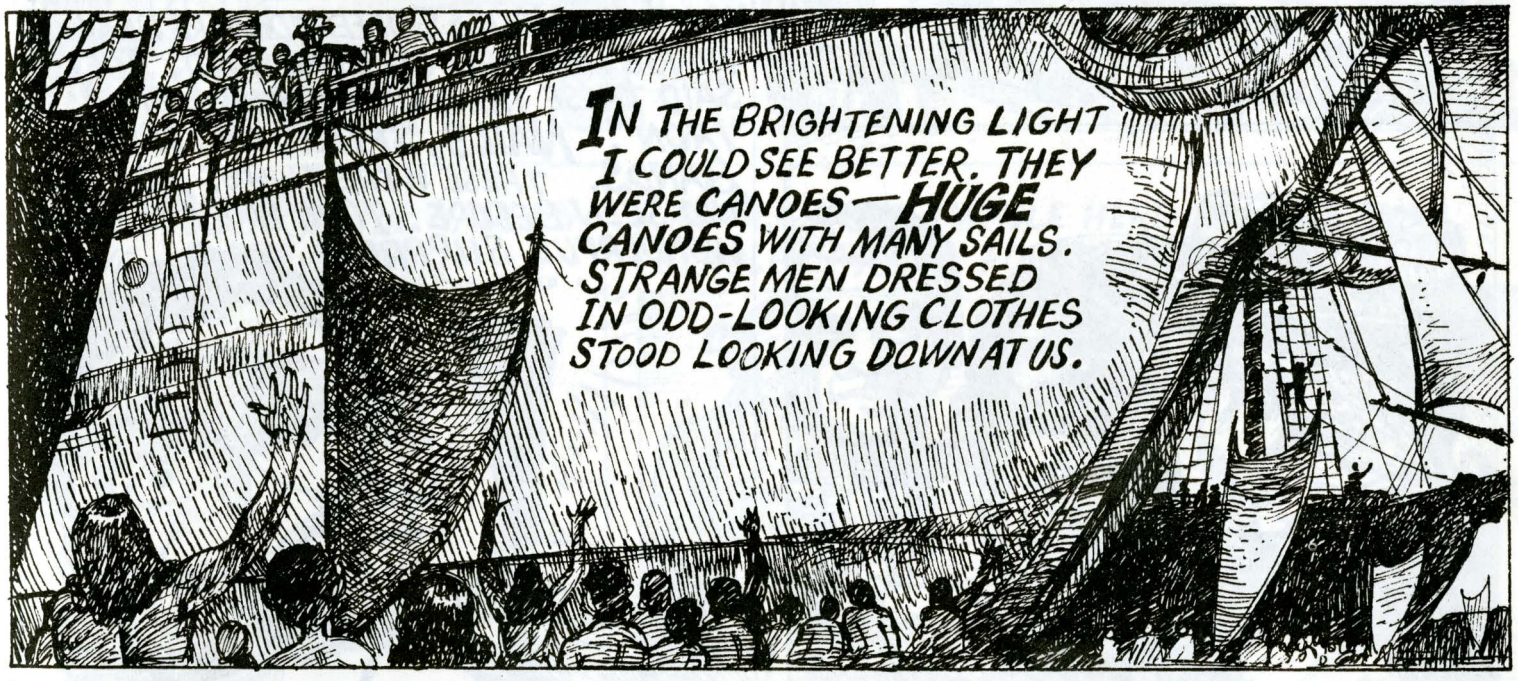
I COULD **NOT** BELIEVE WHAT I SAW IN THE HALF LIGHT OF DAWN. IT **DID** SEEM LIKE HUGE TREES WERE MOVING ON THE WATER.



OTHERS IN OUR VILLAGE HAD SEEN THIS STRANGE SIGHT. SOME WERE RUNNING TOWARD THE SHORE. SOME WERE FRIGHTENED AND CRIED OUT IN FEAR.

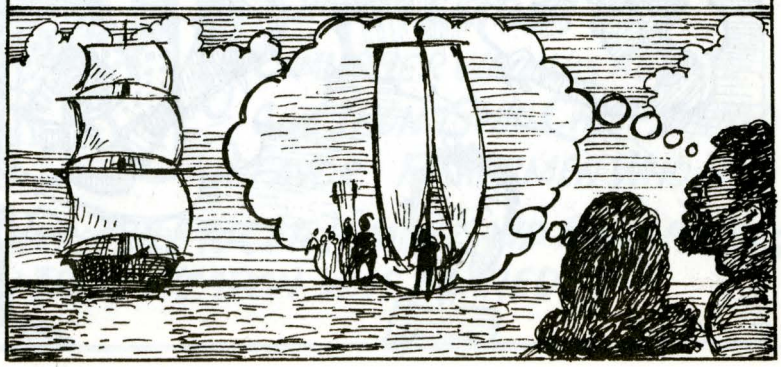


I HAD TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING. AS I NEARED THE SHORE, CANOES WERE ALREADY IN THE WATER. I JUMPED INTO ONE AND WE PADDLED OUT INTO THE BAY.



THEY BECKONED TO US TO CLIMB ABOARD THEIR CANOES. I WAS AFRAID BUT MY CURIOSITY WAS STRONGER THAN MY FEAR.

I HAD HEARD RUMORS OF THESE STRANGERS OR "HAOLES" BEFORE. IT WAS SAID THAT THESE CANOES HAD VISITED KAUAI DURING THE PREVIOUS MAKAHIKI. SOME SAID THAT ONE OF THESE CANOES WAS THE HEIAU OR TEMPLE OF THE GOD LONO, AND THAT LONO HIMSELF LIVED ON ONE OF THE CANOES.



AFTER WE CLIMBED ABOARD ONE OF THE BIG CANOES, WHICH THE HAOLES CALL "SHIPS", SOME PEOPLE FELL TO THEIR KNEES AND PRAYED, OTHERS OFFERED GIFTS OF FISH, SWEET POTATOES AND BANANAS TO THE STRANGERS.

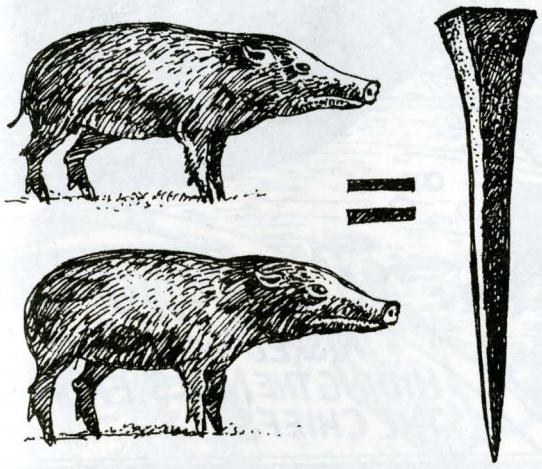
SEVERAL OF THE STRANGERS OFFERED US GIFTS IN RETURN — GIFTS THAT ASTONISHED US.

WHAT THE HAOLES OFFERED WERE GRAY THINGS THAT FELT COLD AND HARD. THEY SAID THESE THINGS WERE MADE OF "IRON". NAILS, SPIKES AND IRON BANDS. THESE WERE THINGS WE HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE. IRON WAS A NEW AND WONDERFUL SURPRISE.

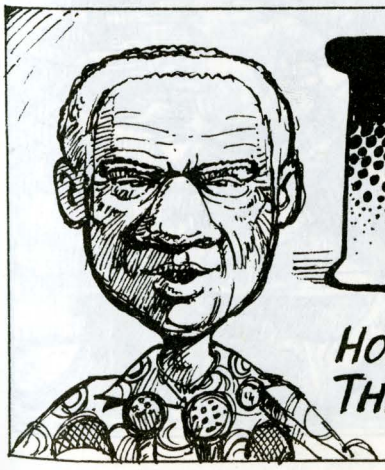
IMMEDIATELY WE IMAGINED ALL SORTS OF USES FOR THE IRON GIFTS. THE NAILS COULD BE MADE INTO FISH HOOKS OR SET IN WAR CLUBS. THE SPIKES COULD BE USED TO MAKE KNIVES OR DIGGING TOOLS. THEY WERE MUCH BETTER THAN WOOD OR STONE. IT WAS INCREDIBLE!

SOON IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE HAOLES WANTED FRESH FOOD AND THAT THEY WERE MORE THAN WILLING TO GIVE IRON IN RETURN. THE MEN AND WOMEN OF KEALAKEKUA CAME AND WENT BETWEEN THE VILLAGE AND THE SHIPS, BRINGING HOGS, POI, BREADFRUIT AND OTHER FOOD TO THE HAOLES IN EXCHANGE FOR SMALL PIECES OF IRON.

FOR TWO PIGS THE HAOLES GAVE ONE NAIL

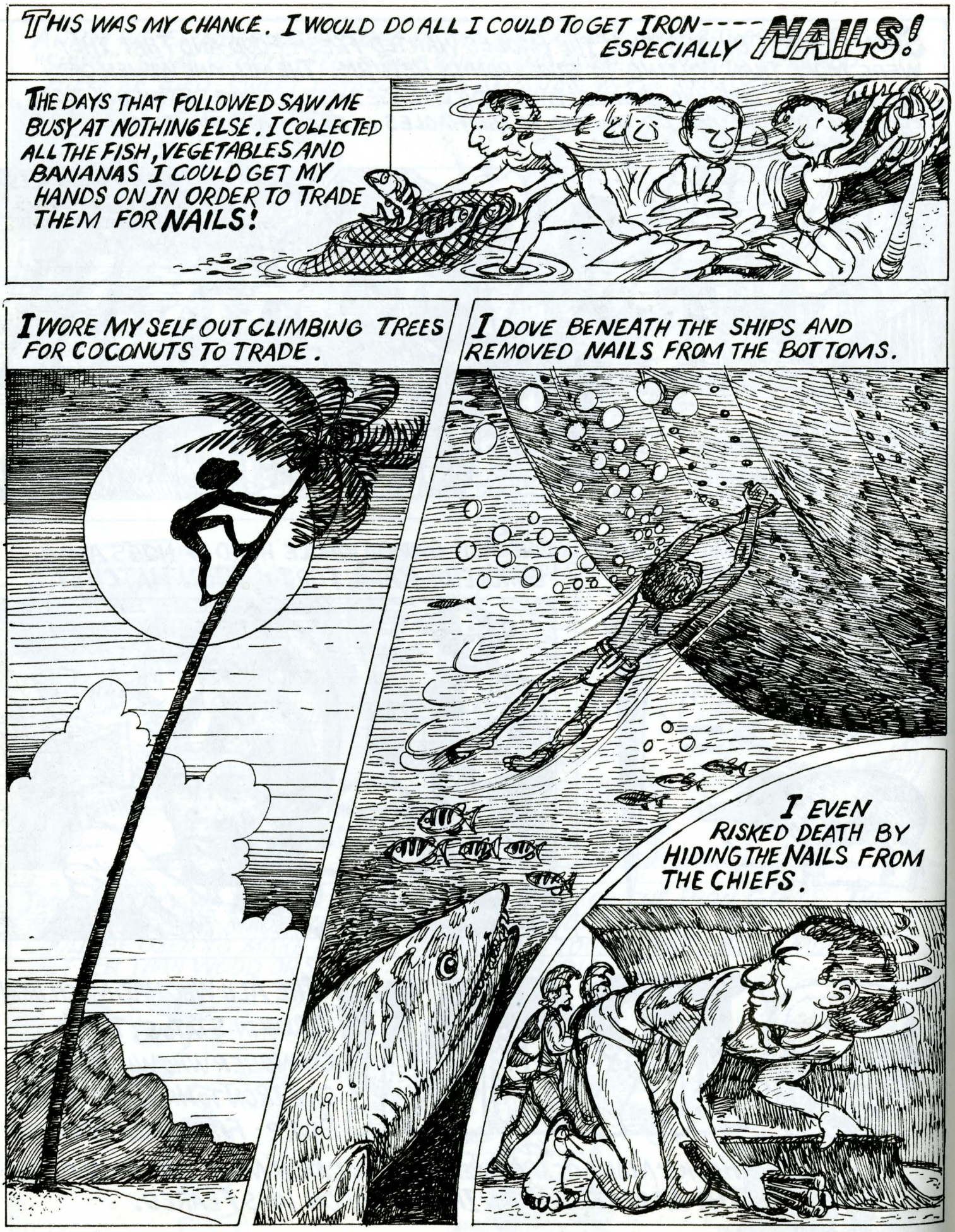


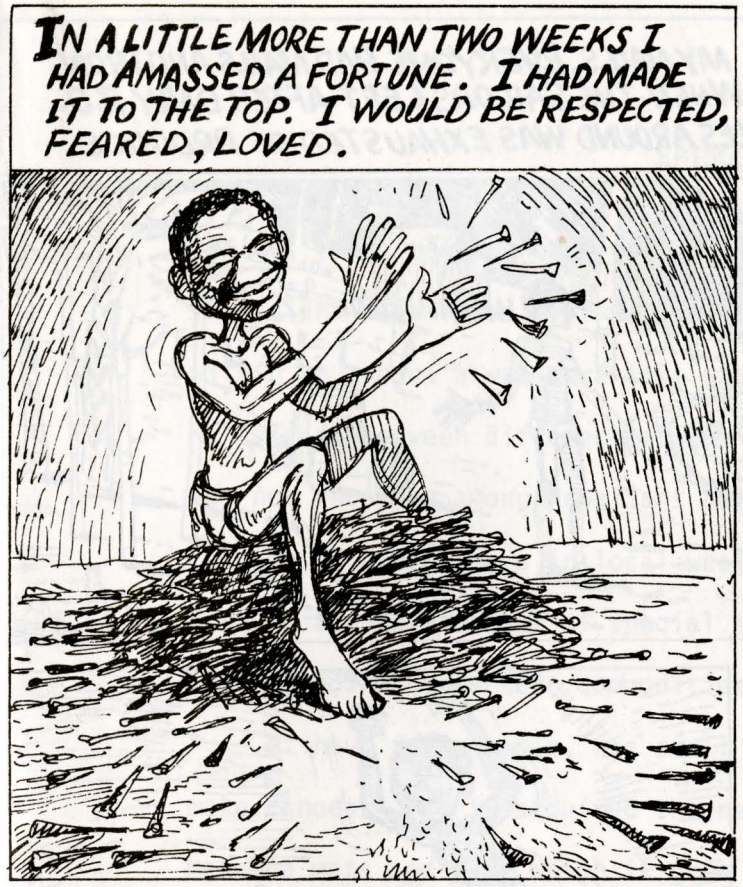
ONE ALII GAVE A WHOLE HERD OF HOGS AND A BUNDLE OF KAPA FOR AN IRON HATCHET.

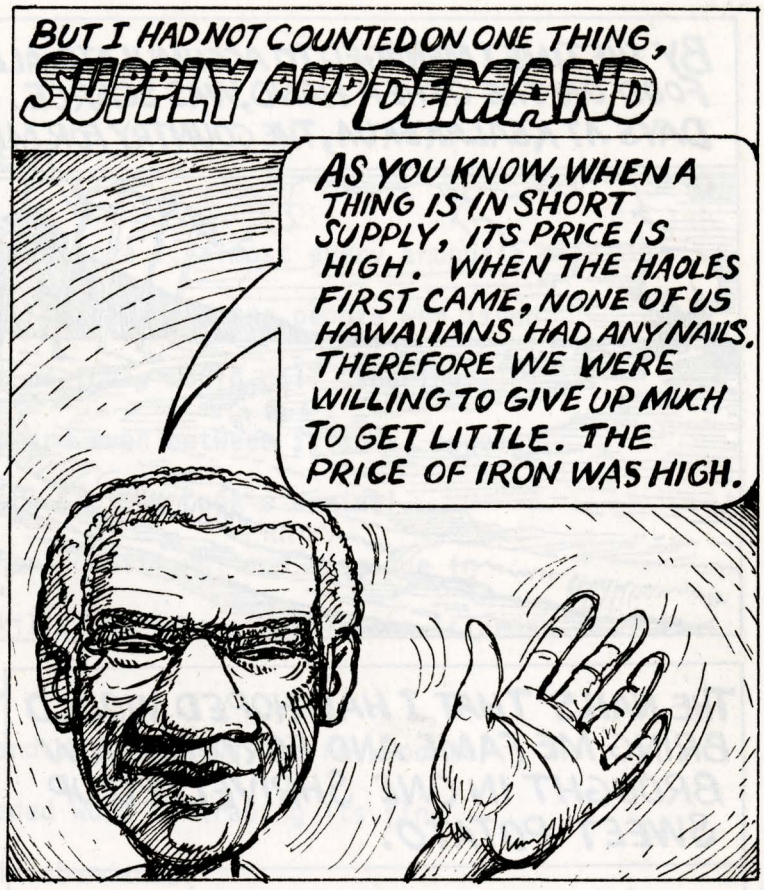


IRON!

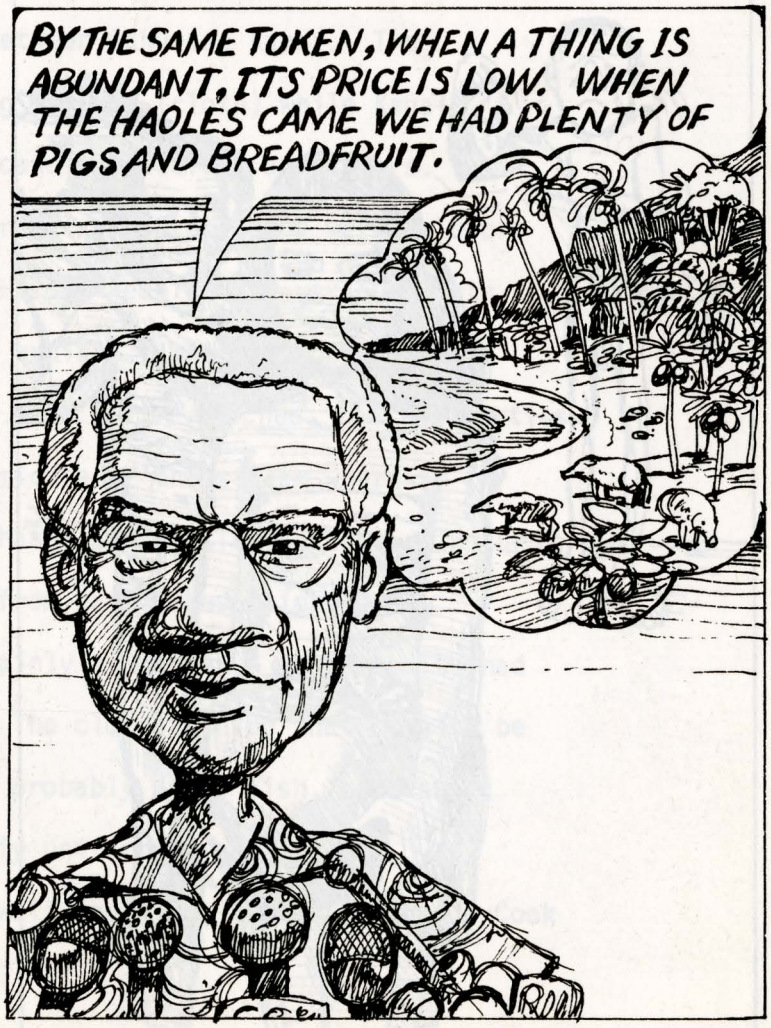
THE ALII WHO HAD MUCH IRON GREW IN STATUS; THE COMMONER WHO WAS ABLE TO GIVE IRON TO HIS CHIEF GAINED FAVOR; FISHERMEN WHO HAD HOOKS MADE OF IRON WERE ABLE TO CATCH MORE AND BIGGER FISH; THE WARRIOR WITH AN IRON WEAPON WAS FEARED.


THIS WAS MY CHANCE. I WOULD DO ALL I COULD TO GET IRON---- ESPECIALLY NAILS!
THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED SAW ME BUSY AT NOTHING ELSE. I COLLECTED ALL THE FISH, VEGETABLES AND BANANAS I COULD GET MY HANDS ON IN ORDER TO TRADE THEM FOR NAILS!
I WORE MY SELF OUT CLIMBING TREES FOR COCONUTS TO TRADE.
I DOVE BENEATH THE SHIPS AND REMOVED NAILS FROM THE BOTTOMS.
I EVEN RISKED DEATH BY HIDING THE NAILS FROM THE CHIEFS.


IN A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO WEEKS I HAD AMASSED A FORTUNE. I HAD MADE IT TO THE TOP. I WOULD BE RESPECTED, FEARED, LOVED.


BUT I HAD NOT COUNTED ON ONE THING, SUPPLY AND DEMAND
AS YOU KNOW, WHEN A THING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY, ITS PRICE IS HIGH. WHEN THE HAOLES FIRST CAME, NONE OF US HAWAIIANS HAD ANY NAILS. THEREFORE WE WERE WILLING TO GIVE UP MUCH TO GET LITTLE. THE PRICE OF IRON WAS HIGH.

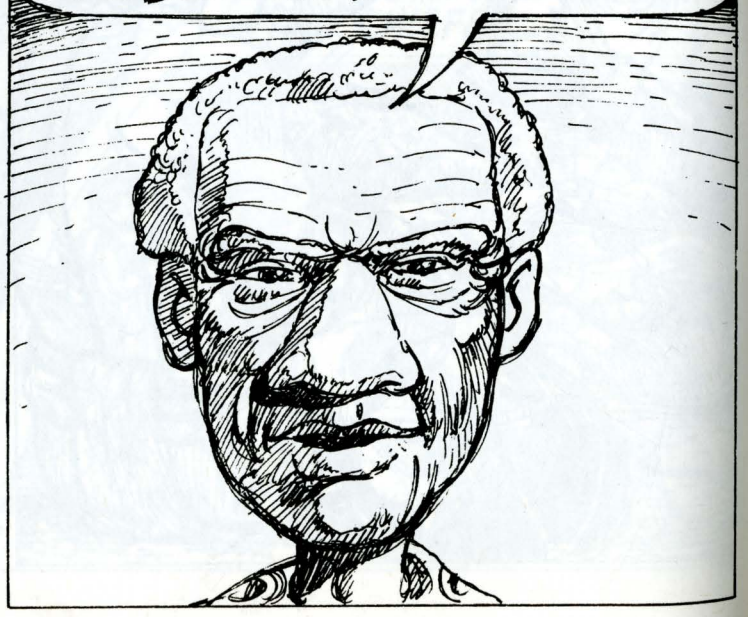
AS OUR STOCKS OF NAILS AND OTHER IRON THINGS GREW WE ASKED FOR MORE IRON IN EXCHANGE FOR OUR ISLAND PRODUCTS.


BY THE SAME TOKEN, WHEN A THING IS ABUNDANT, ITS PRICE IS LOW. WHEN THE HAOLES CAME WE HAD PLENTY OF PIGS AND BREADFRUIT.

BY THE TIME I MANAGED TO ACCUMULATE ALL MY NAILS, EVERYONE HAD NAILS AND IRON. FOOD ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS SCARCE. WHEN THE SAILORS LEFT AFTER ONLY 20 DAYS AT KEALAKEKUA, THE COUNTRY FOR MILES AROUND WAS EXHAUSTED OF PRODUCE.

THE NAILS THAT I HAD HOPED WOULD BRING ME FAME AND FORTUNE NOW BROUGHT IN ONE SHRIVELLED UP SWEET POTATO.

I VOWED NEVER AGAIN TO BE THE VICTIM OF MY OWN IGNORANCE. NEXT TIME I WOULD DO BETTER. I WAS LEARNING ABOUT **SUPPLY** AND **DEMAND**.



EPISODE II

As you already know from reading Episode I, almost every ahupua'a in ancient Hawaii was self-sufficient. Exchange among people who lived within an ahupua'a was more like what we today would call "sharing".

Trade between different ahupua'a and even between islands, however, was not uncommon among Hawaiians before Captain Cook's arrival. Because of differences in local weather conditions, and also due in part to the development of special skills, various areas in the Islands became known for certain commodities.

Niihau, for example, was small and dry and thus had no wood to make canoes. But it acquired the needed wood by trading its fine makaloa mats and yams which it grew in abundance.

Frequent trade was carried on between Oahu and Kauai. The people of Oahu excelled in the making of tapa (cloth) while Kauai residents were proficient in making canoes, paddles, and spears.

In Hawaii, the largest island, regular market fairs were held on the banks of the Wailuku River near Hilo. People from various parts of the island brought their goods to exhibit. When it appeared that an agreement between two traders was about to be reached, the two parties were brought to a broad rock in the middle of the stream where an inspector would then oversee the exchange and settle disputes. In turn, the inspector received a commission from each transaction.

Trading in ancient Hawaii was mainly by barter. No commodity had yet attained the status of "money". The closest thing that came to be accepted as a medium of exchange was probably dried fish, because it was not very perishable and was fairly uniform in quality.

When Captain Cook arrived in Hawaii, however, things changed. Cook

found that the Hawaiians were glad to give the haole sailors things like pigs, taro and sweet potatoes in exchange for nails. Nails had become a medium of exchange. Nails were the cash with which Cook and his men purchased things from the Hawaiians.

These nails, however, were good only between the Hawaiians and their foreign visitors. Once a nail got into Hawaiian hands, it was confiscated by the ruling chiefs. Nails were not used as money within the Hawaiian community, just between cultures.

EPISODE II QUESTIONS

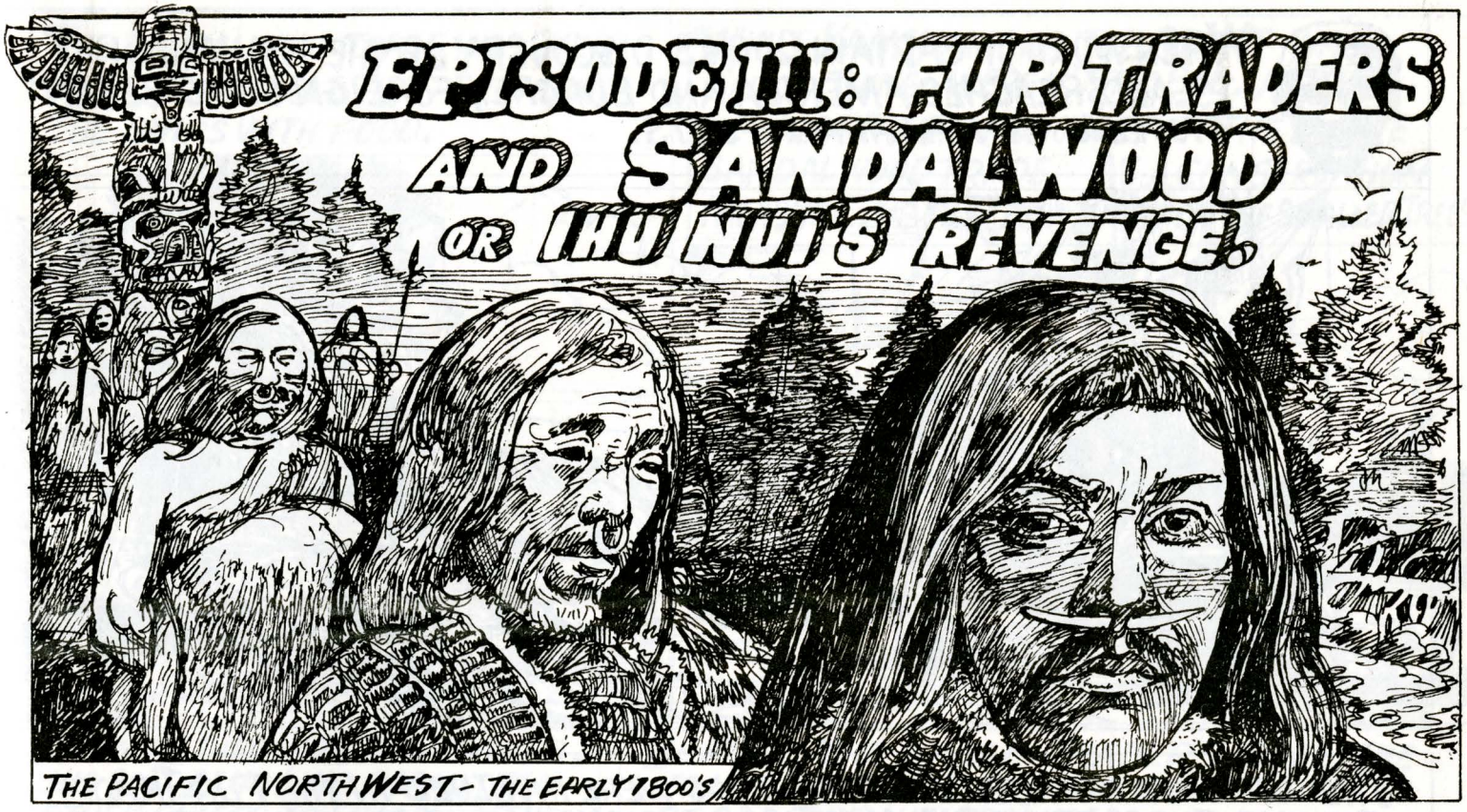
1. When did Captain Cook "discover" Hawaii?

2. Why were the ancient Hawaiians so anxious to get iron from Captain Cook and his men?

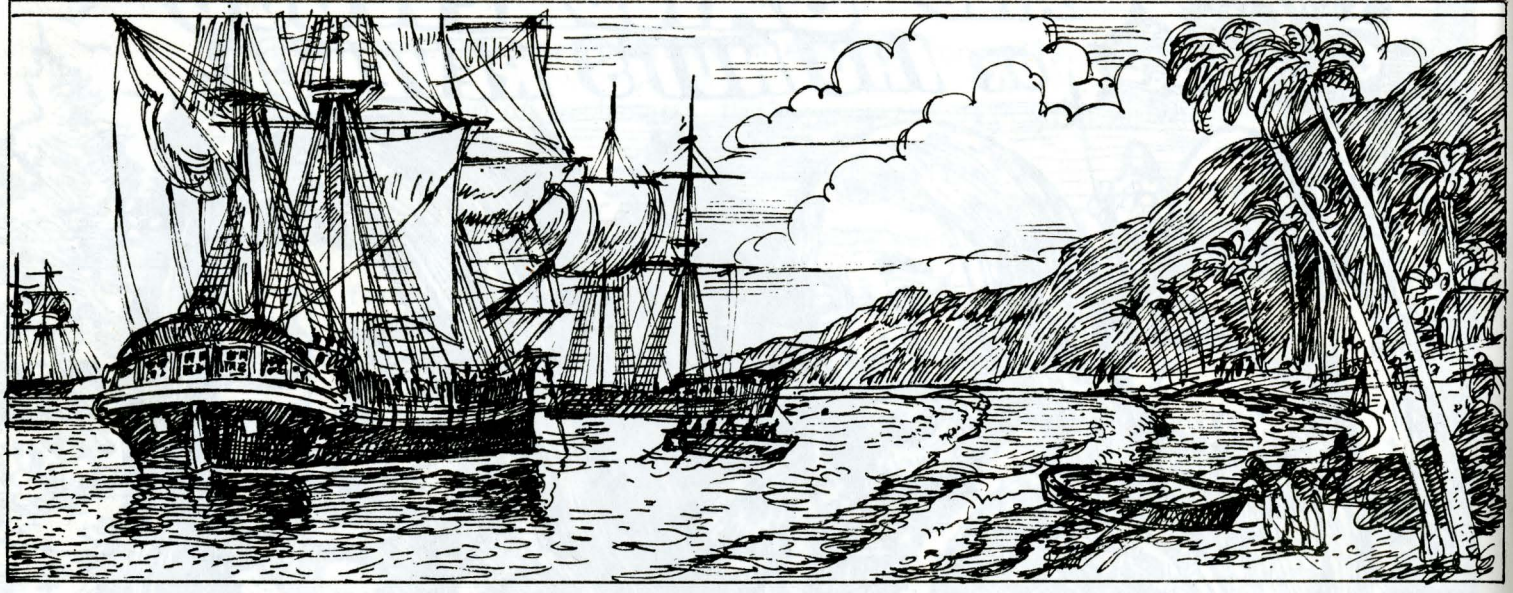
3. When Captain Cook first came to Kealakekua, the Hawaiians were willing to give two pigs in exchange for one nail. In less than three weeks, however, this situation changed. Explain, in terms of supply and demand, what happened to the terms of trade between iron and food.

4. It has been said that the ancient Hawaiians believed that Captain Cook was the god Lono. Why do you think the ancient Hawaiians might have believed this?

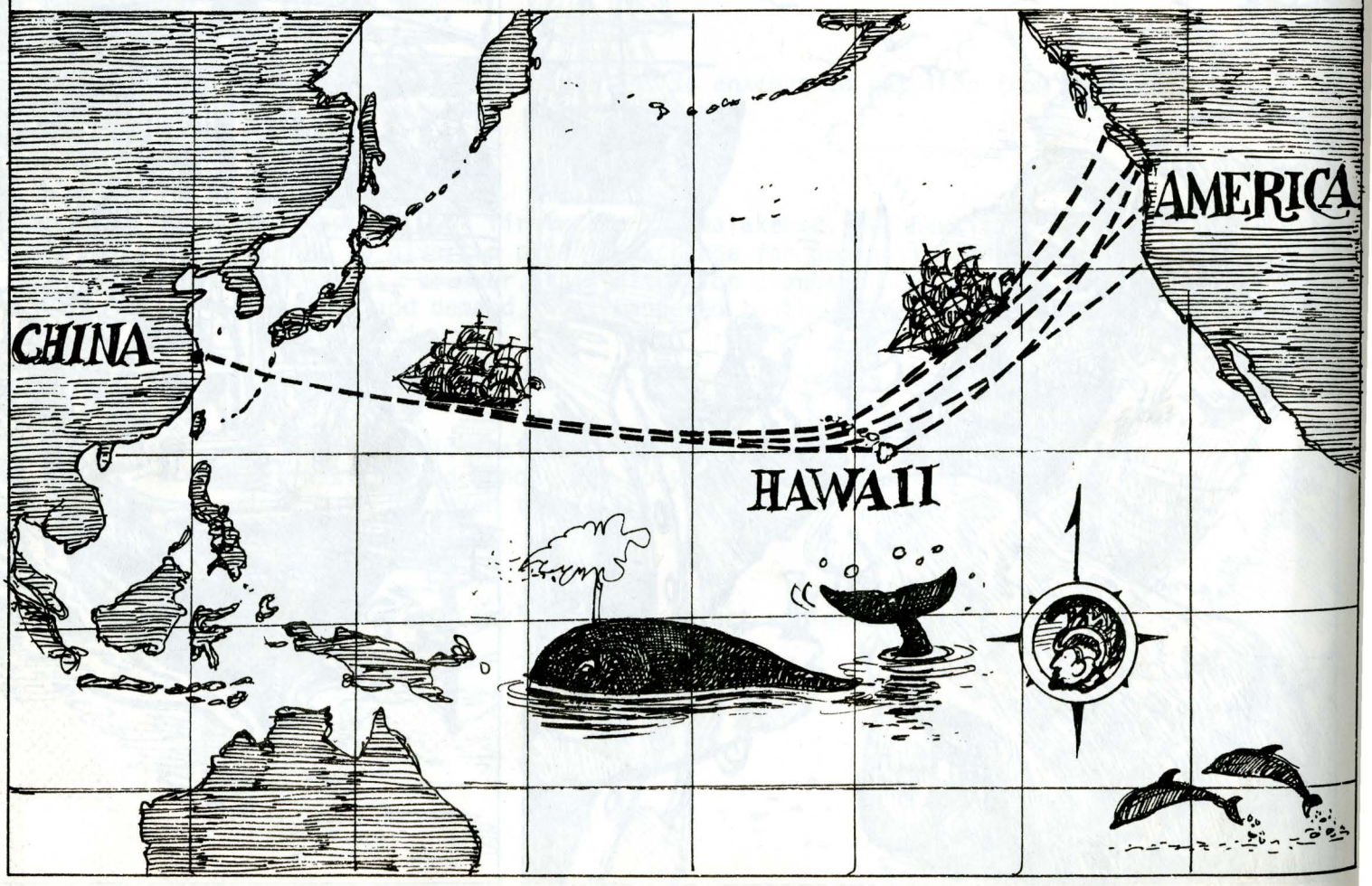
5. How did Captain Cook's arrival affect ancient Hawaii's economy?

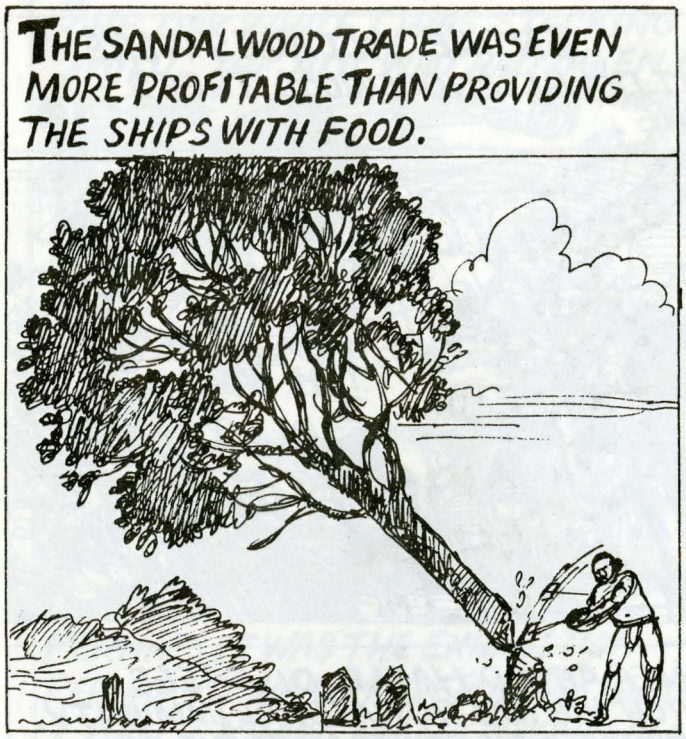

EPISODE III: FUR TRADERS AND SANDALWOOD OR IHU NUI'S REVENGE.
THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST - THE EARLY 1800'S

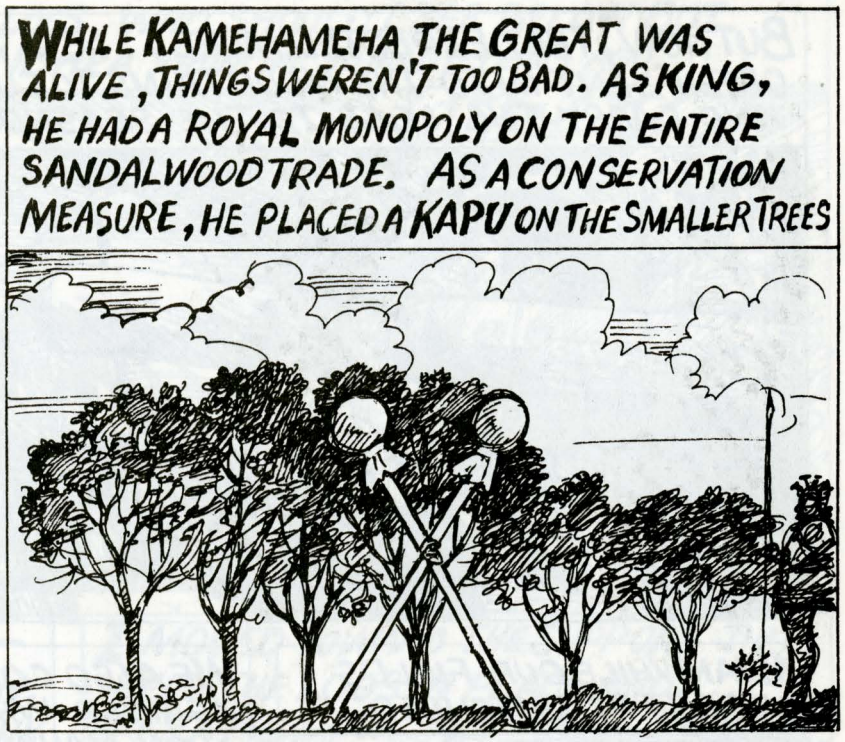
WHEN WORD OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DISCOVERY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS REACHED AMERICA AND EUROPE, FOREIGN SHIPS BEGAN STOPPING IN HAWAIIAN PORTS.

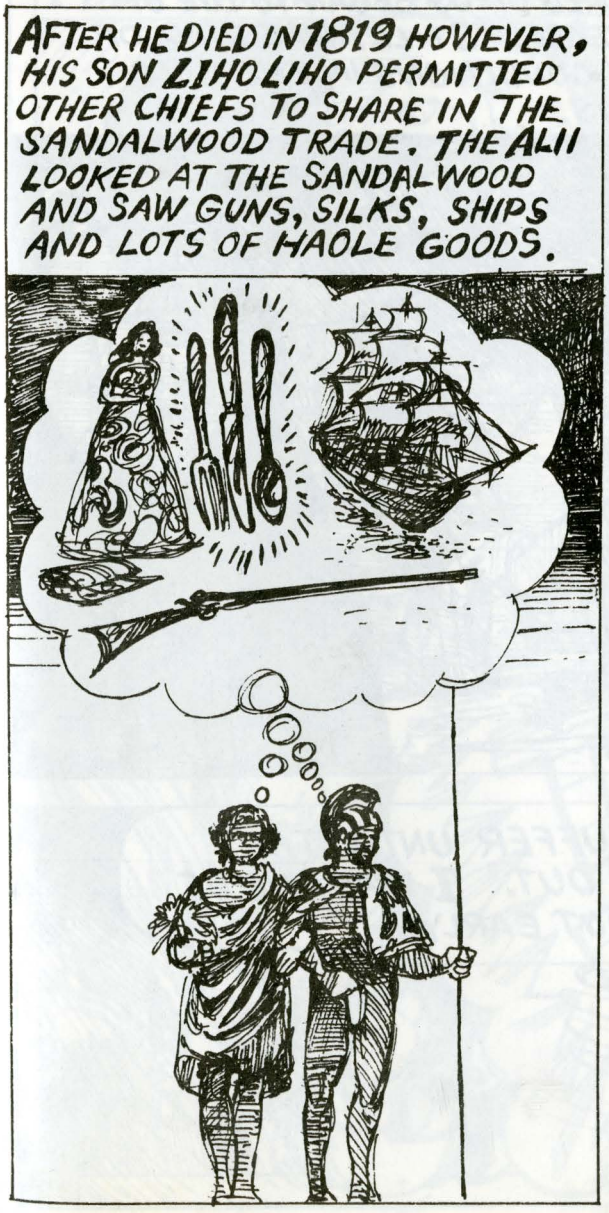


THE LARGEST NUMBER OF THESE SHIPS WERE INVOLVED IN THE FUR TRADE — BUYING FURS FROM THE AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND SELLING THEM IN CHINA. THEY STOPPED IN HAWAII ON THEIR WAY TO GET PROVISIONS, ESPECIALLY FOOD.




THE SANDALWOOD TRADE WAS EVEN MORE PROFITABLE THAN PROVIDING THE SHIPS WITH FOOD.


WHILE KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT WAS ALIVE, THINGS WEREN'T TOO BAD. AS KING, HE HAD A ROYAL MONOPOLY ON THE ENTIRE SANDALWOOD TRADE. AS A CONSERVATION MEASURE, HE PLACED A KAPU ON THE SMALLER TREES

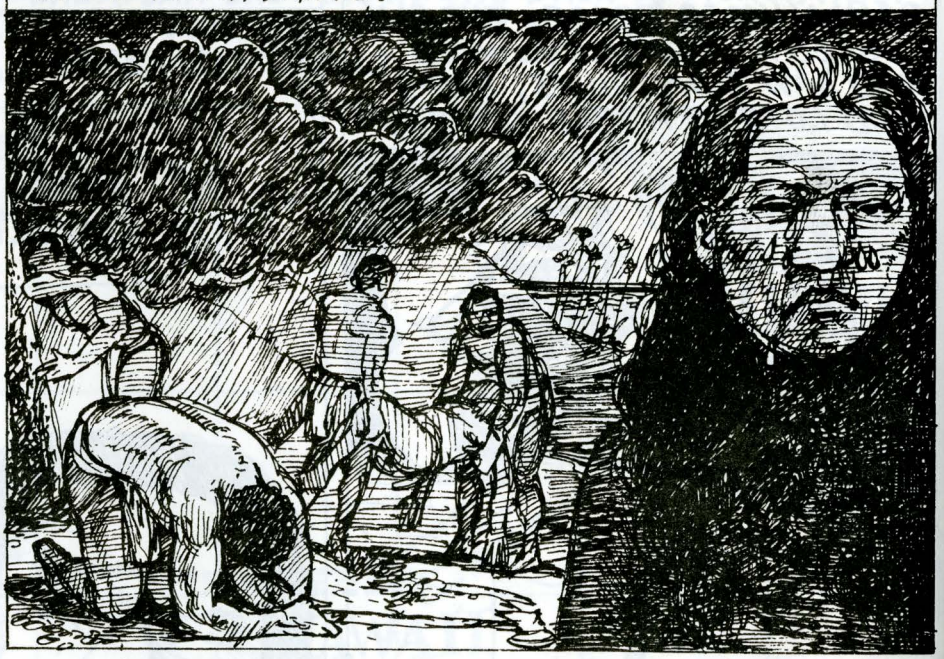

AFTER HE DIED IN 1819 HOWEVER, HIS SON LIHOLIHO PERMITTED OTHER CHIEFS TO SHARE IN THE SANDALWOOD TRADE. THE ALII LOOKED AT THE SANDALWOOD AND SAW GUNS, SILKS, SHIPS AND LOTS OF HAOLE GOODS.

BEFORE THE HAOLE TRADERS CAME, THE ALII COULD TAKE FROM US ONLY THOSE GOODS THAT WE PRODUCED.
MORE SANDALWOOD!

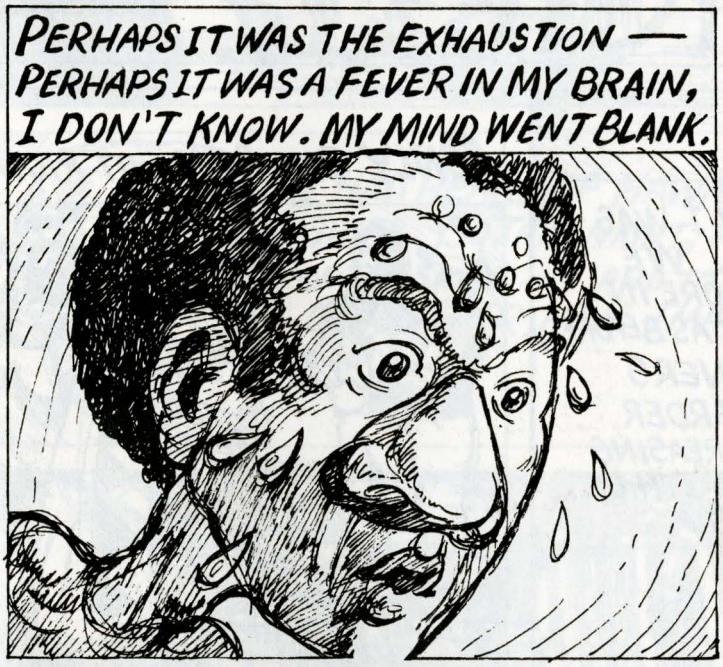
BUT NOW, THEY EXPECTED MORE.... ENTIRE VILLAGES WERE OFTEN SENT INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO CUT DOWN SANDALWOOD TREES AND CARRY THE LOGS TO THE SEASHORE.

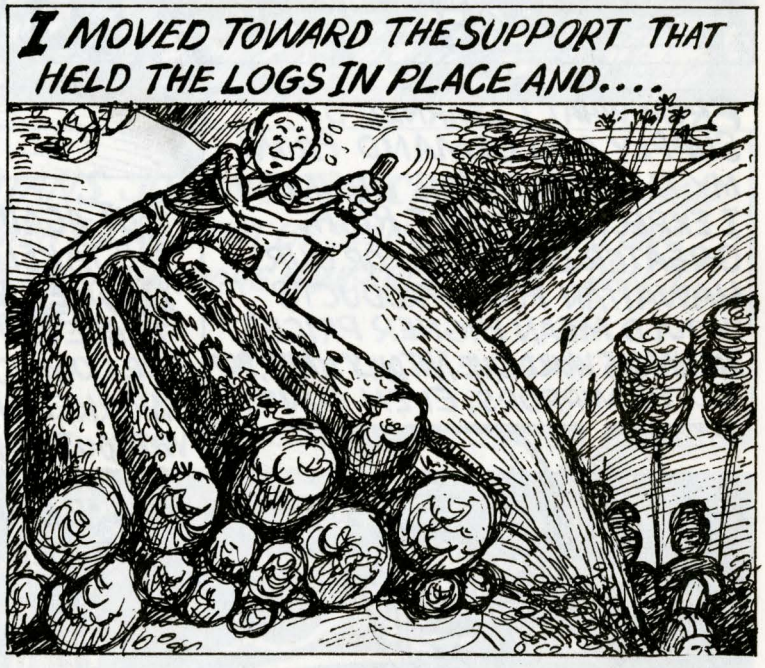
MEANWHILE OUR FIELDS WERE LEFT UNTENDED.

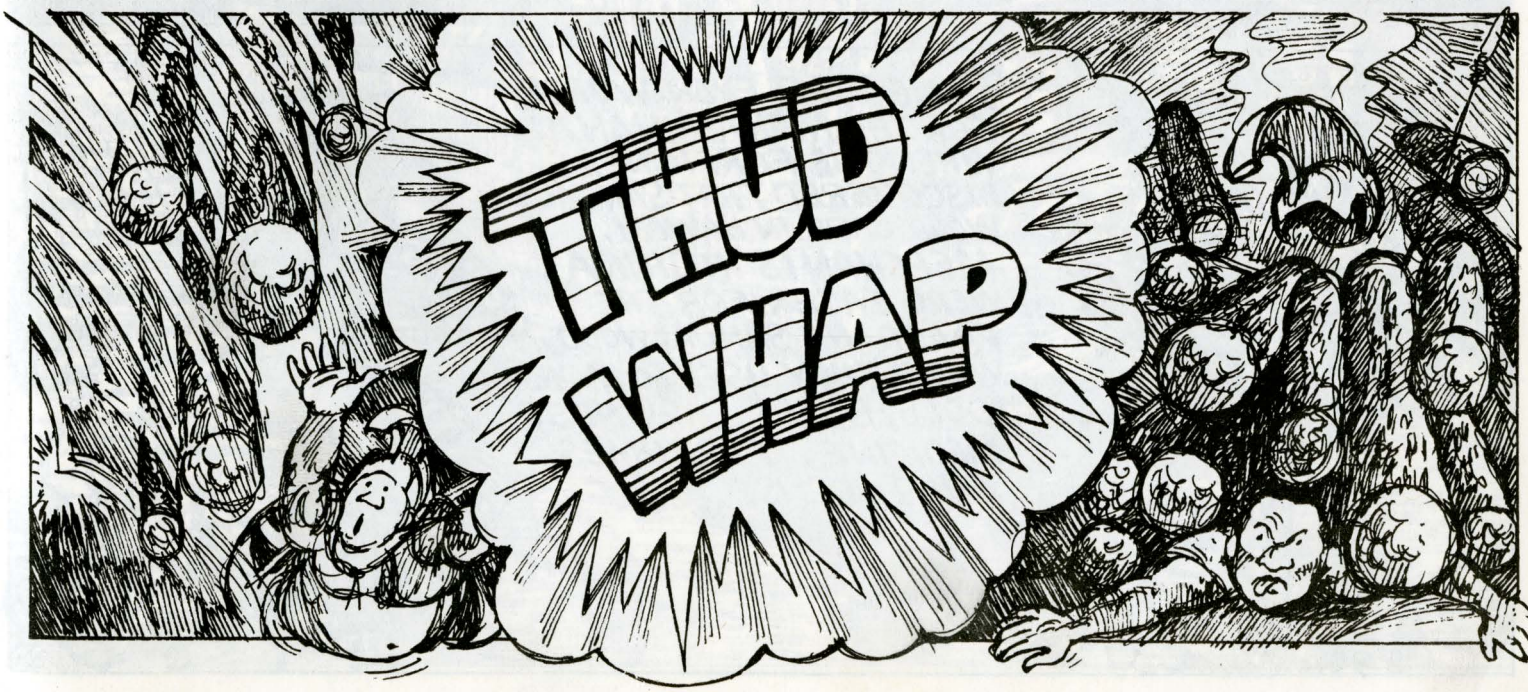
WE ALSO CONTRACTED HAOLE DISEASES AGAINST WHICH WE HAD NO NATURAL IMMUNITY. SOON MANY HUNDRED OF US BEGAN TO DIE OF FAMINE AND DISEASE. STILL MORE DIED OF EXPOSURE TO THE CONDITIONS IN THE COLD DAMP MOUNTAINS.



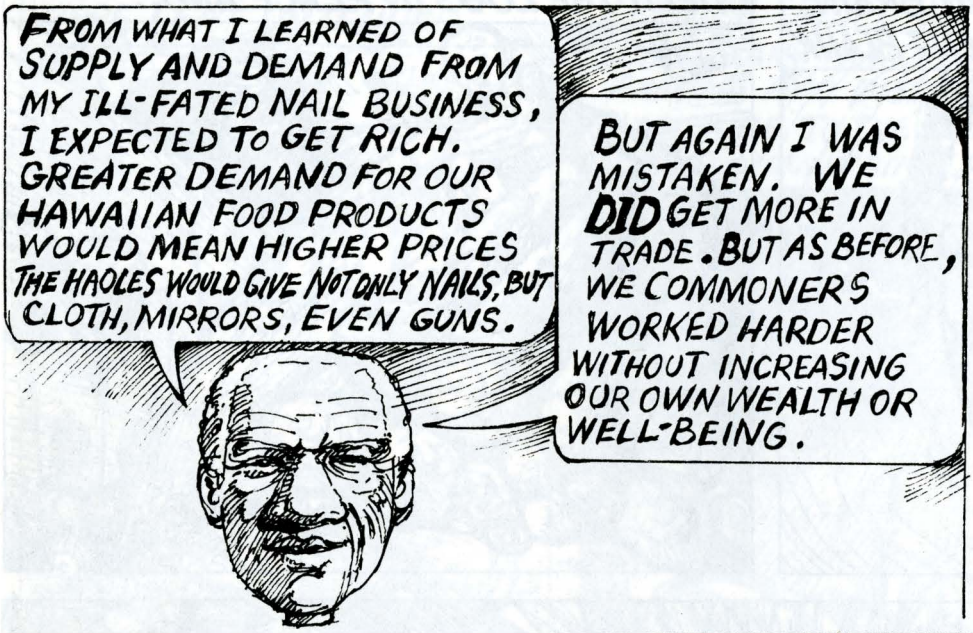
ONE DAY WHILE I WAS STACKING LOGS, WHO SHOULD I SEE BELOW BUT MILU, THE ALII WHO HAD TAKEN NOHEA FROM ME SO MANY YEARS AGO.

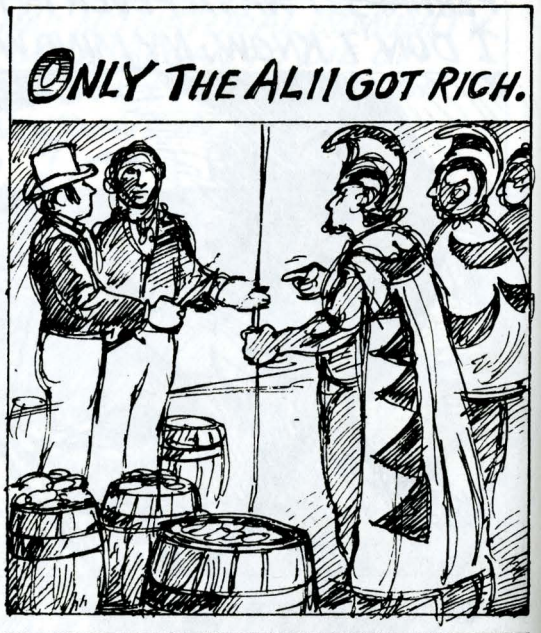

PERHAPS IT WAS THE EXHAUSTION — PERHAPS IT WAS A FEVER IN MY BRAIN, I DON'T KNOW. MY MIND WENT BLANK.

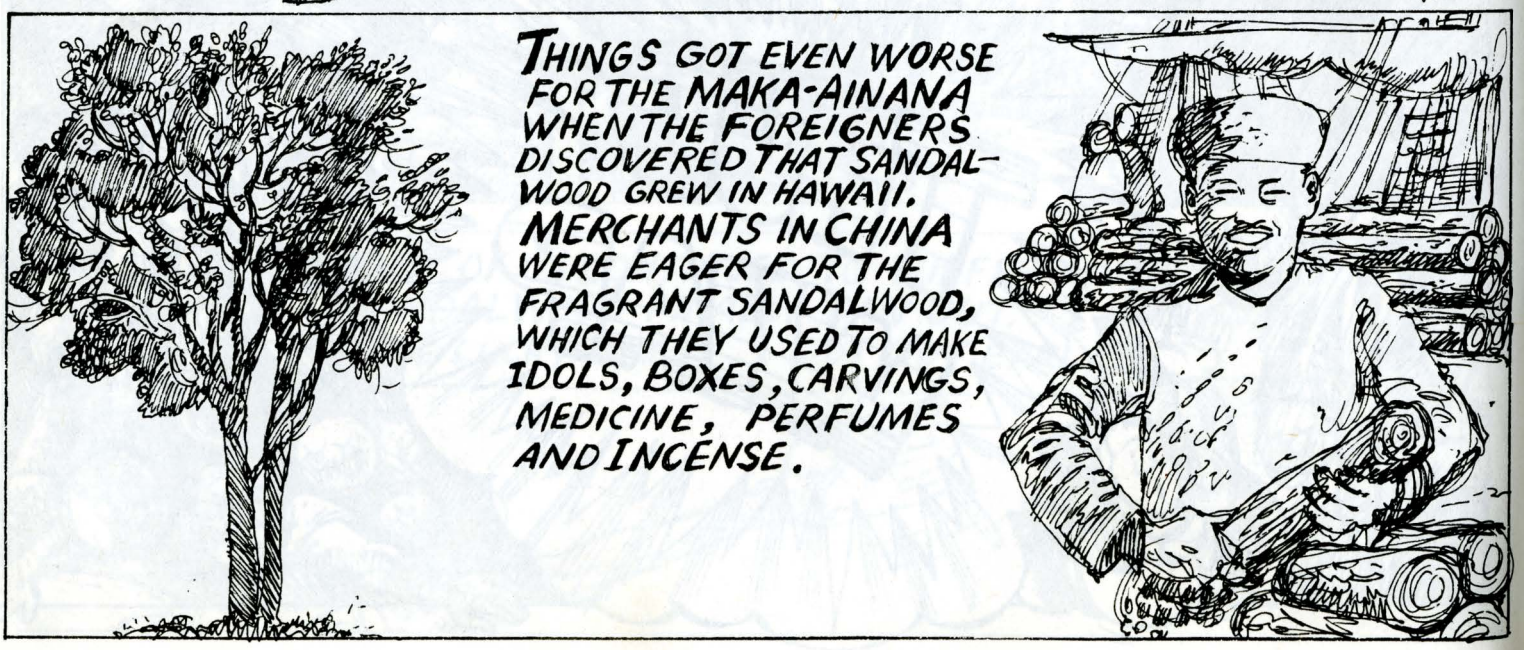

I MOVED TOWARD THE SUPPORT THAT HELD THE LOGS IN PLACE AND....


THUD
WHAP

THE HAOLES ON THE VOYAGING BOATS GAVE US SEEDS TO GROW NEW CROPS SUCH AS CORN, CABBAGE, POTATOES AND ONIONS. THEY ALSO INTRODUCED NEW ANIMALS, SUCH AS CATTLE AND GOATS, TO THE ISLANDS.

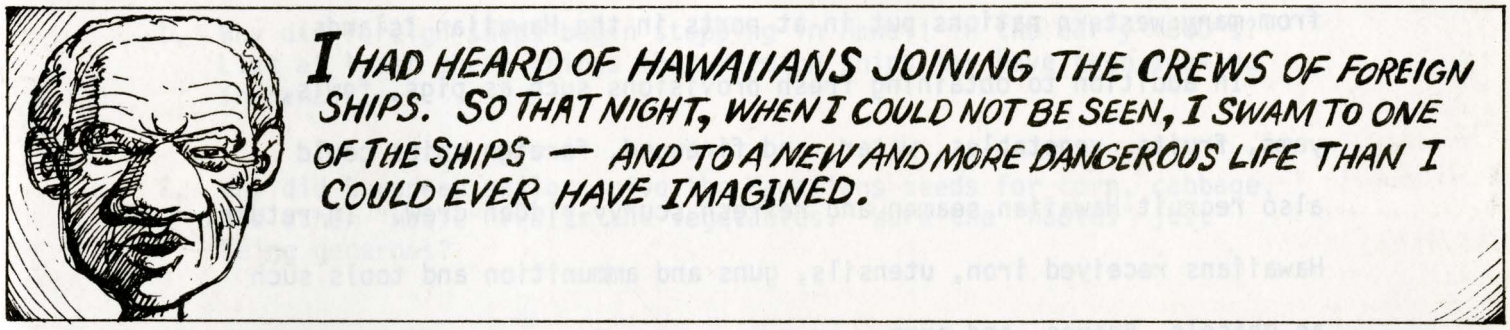






NOW I HAD DONE IT! THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT FOR ME TO DO BUT FLEE.

MILU'S MEN LOOKED FOR ME HIGH AND LOW.


I HAD HEARD OF HAWAIIANS JOINING THE CREWS OF FOREIGN SHIPS. SO THAT NIGHT, WHEN I COULD NOT BE SEEN, I SWAM TO ONE OF THE SHIPS — AND TO A NEW AND MORE DANGEROUS LIFE THAN I COULD EVER HAVE IMAGINED.

JEZEBEL

EPISODE III

Following Captain Cook's visit, the Islands were not visited by foreigners for another seven years. The publication of Cook's Voyages in 1784, however, placed Hawaii on the maps of navigators and explorers. Soon, Hawaii became an important supply and refreshment base for ships crossing the Pacific. The first to discover this "fair haven" were the fur traders, engaged in trading furs and sea otter skins from the Northwest Coast for Chinese goods. Then ships from many western nations put in at ports in the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition to obtaining fresh provisions such as pigs, fowls, yams, fruits, vegetables, water, and firewood, foreign ships could also recruit Hawaiian seamen and refresh scurvy-ridden crew. In return, Hawaiians received iron, utensils, guns and ammunition and tools such as chisels, knives, and axes.

By 1810, the fur trade had merged into a new trade -- sandalwood -- which was discovered in Hawaii by ship captains. Sandalwood was demanded in China primarily to be made into incense and burned in temples. The peak of this trade was between 1810 and 1818; by the early 1840's the sandalwood era had come to an end. Both the fur trade and the sandalwood trade were victims of depletion of supply.

The consequences of these trades were very great on Hawaii. Foreigners brought new plants and animals to Hawaii, among them were melons, pumpkins, onions, Irish potatoes, cabbage, Indian corn, horses, cattle, and sheep. Hawaiians, especially the alii, acquired new taste for foreign luxuries. A few foreigners were even employed

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by the king as advisors. The coming of foreigners was also disastrous to native health. Common western illnesses such as measles, common colds, and influenza were often fatal to natives, and contributed to a rapid decline of the Hawaiian population. By 1823, the native population of Hawaii had declined by more than one-half.

EPISODE III QUESTIONS

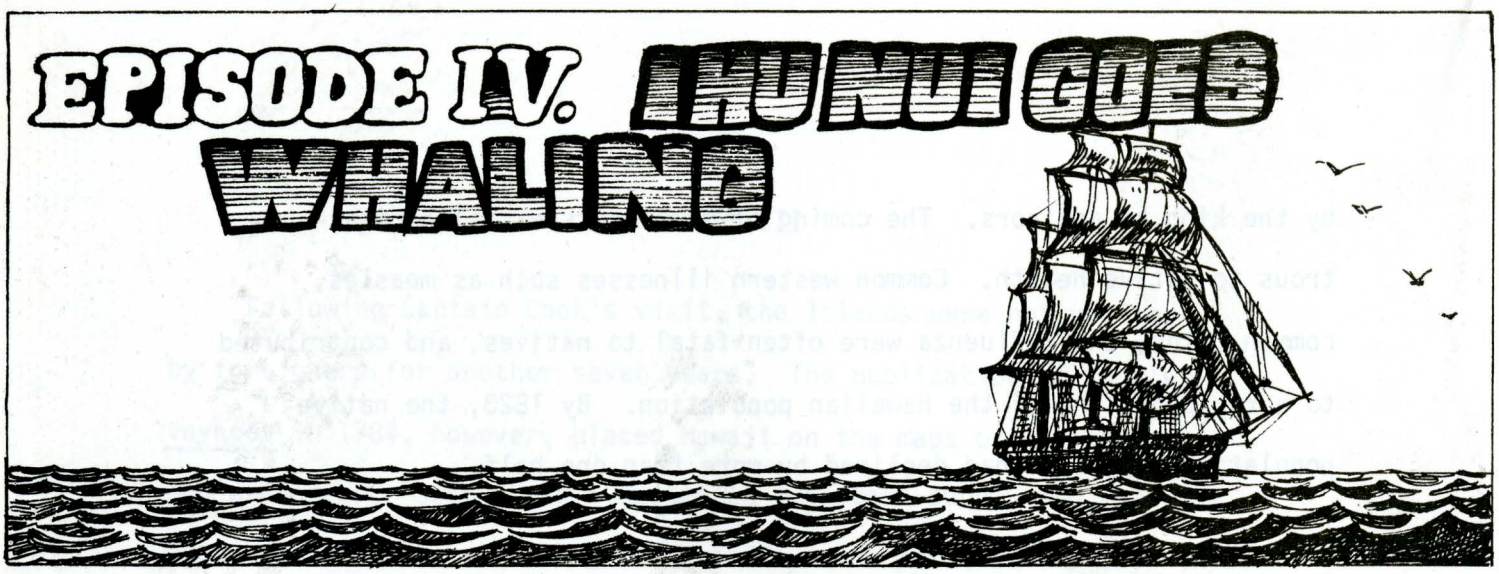
1. Why did foreign ships begin stopping in Hawaii in the early 1800's? List at least three things that foreign ships may have been seeking in Hawaii.

2. Why did European sailors give the Hawaiians seeds for corn, cabbage, and other "haole" fruits and vegetables. Were the "haoles" just being generous?

3. Why was sandalwood so valuable in the 19th century? What was it used for?

4. The "cost" of something is whatever a person or a society gives up in order to have it. What did the sandalwood trade "cost" the early Hawaiians? What were the benefits of the sandalwood trade to the early Hawaiians?

EPISODE IV. IHUNUI GOES WHALING



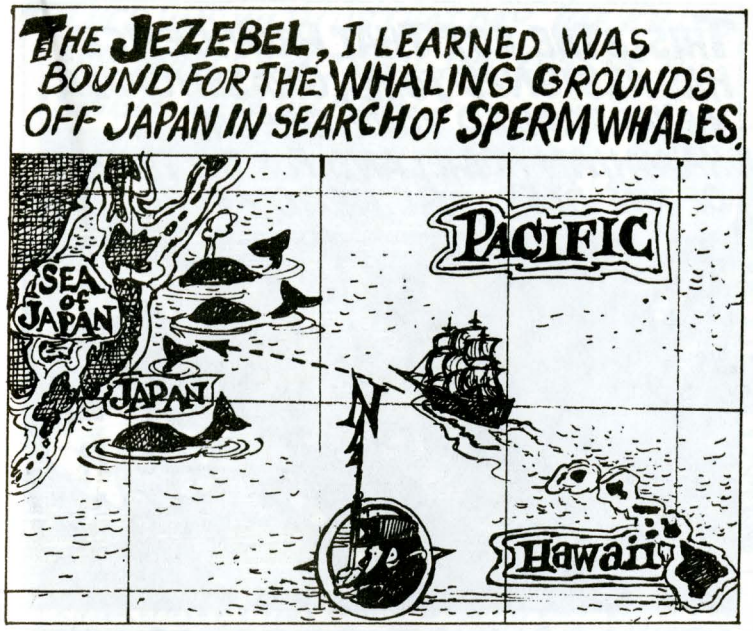
THE JEZEBEL WAS A WHALING SHIP – ONE OF THE MANY THAT HAD BEGUN STOPPING OFF IN HAWAIIAN PORTS IN THE 1820'S.

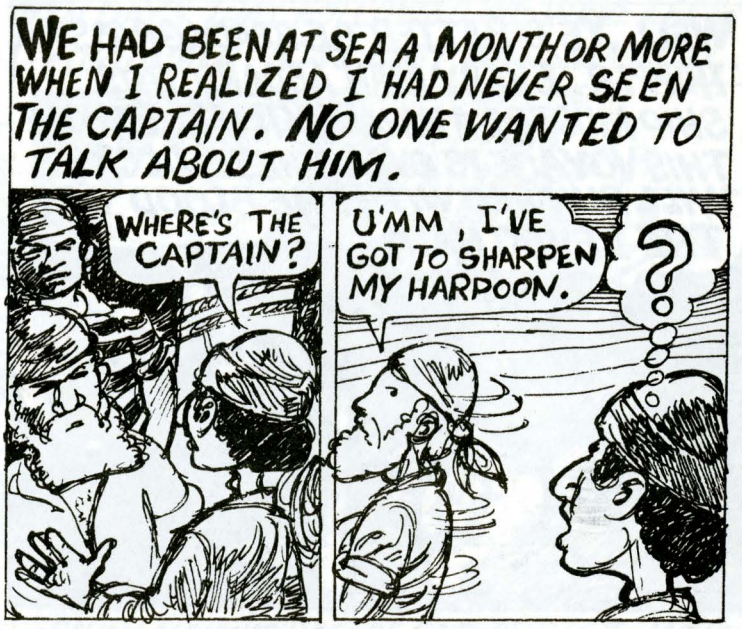
NO SOONER WAS I DISCOVERED ON BOARD THAN I WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE CREW. THE WORK OF THE SEAMAN ABOARD A WHALER WAS EXHAUSTING.

REPAIRING RIGGING, ROPES, SAILS; SWABBING DECKS; BRINGING UP SCUM-WATER FROM THE BILGES; THESE WERE ENDLESS CHORES FOR ME.

LIFE AT SEA DID HAVE ITS LIGHT MOMENTS THOUGH, AFTER SUPPER THE MEN RELAXED, TOLD STORIES AND ENTERTAINED EACH OTHER.

THE SAILORS' LANGUAGE WAS ROUGH, AND I LEARNED MANY HAOLE WORDS.


THE JEZEBEL, I LEARNED WAS BOUND FOR THE WHALING GROUNDS OFF JAPAN IN SEARCH OF SPERM WHALES.
PACIFIC
SEA of JAPAN
JAPAN
N
Hawaii


WE HAD BEEN AT SEA A MONTH OR MORE WHEN I REALIZED I HAD NEVER SEEN THE CAPTAIN. NO ONE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT HIM.
WHERE'S THE CAPTAIN?
U'MM, I'VE GOT TO SHARPEN MY HARPOON.
?

THEN ONE NIGHT WHILE I WAS STANDING STARBOARD WATCH, I HEARD A STRANGE SOUND.
KLUNK! KLUNK!

I WHEELED AROUND.....
WHO ARE Y....YOU?

WHO AM I? HA! HA! HA! WHY, I'M UZZIAH YE LITTLE GRASSHOPPER. MASTER OF THE JEZEBEL.

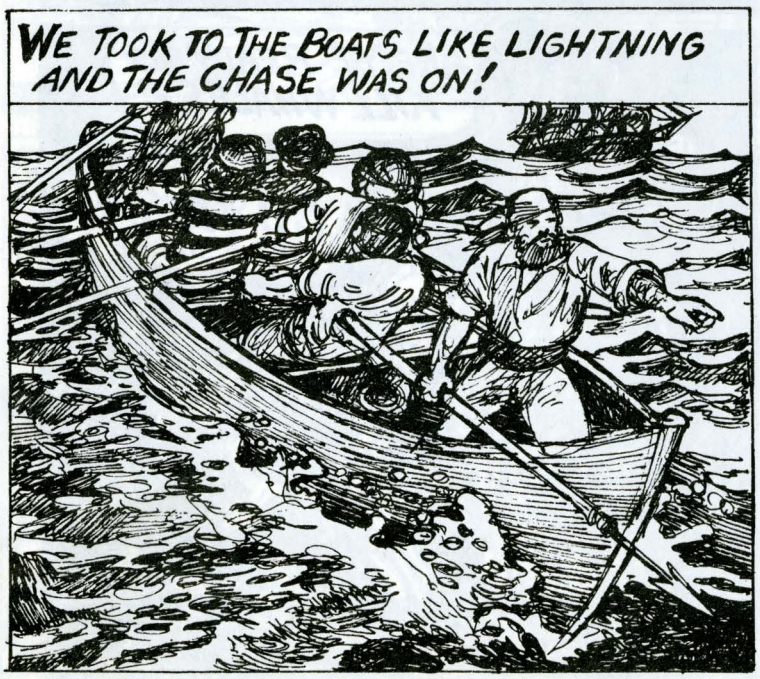
ARE YE READY TO KILL WHALES?
Y....YES SIR.

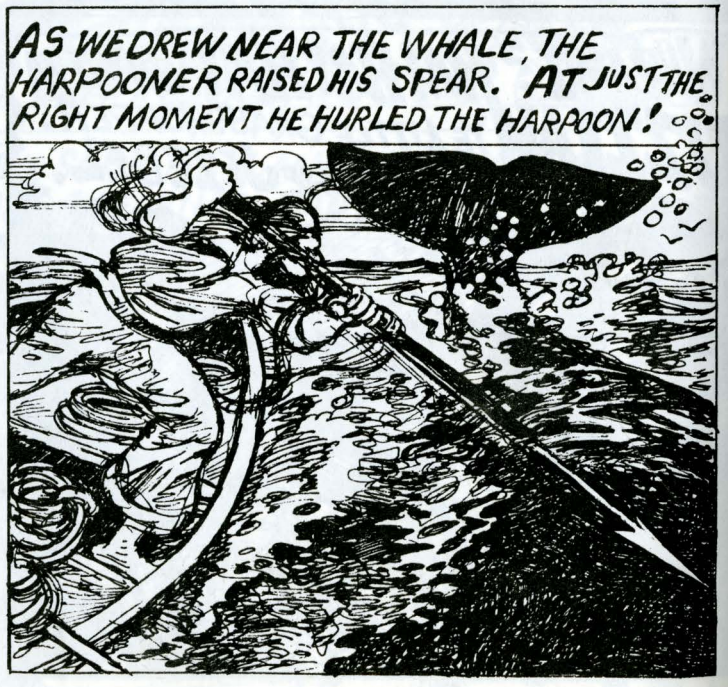
WELL, YE'D BETTER BE READY, GRASS-HOPPER. EVERY MAN ABOARD THIS SHIP MUST BE A WHALE-KILLER. BEFORE THIS VOYAGE IS OVER, THESE DECKS WILL RUN RED WITH THE BLOOD OF THE LEVIATHAN.

THIS IS THE LOT THAT PROVIDENCE HAS ASSIGNED TO YE, GRASSHOPPER. YE'VE TRADED YOUR GREEN HAWAIIAN HOMELAND FOR THE TERROR OF THE DEEP. BE READY!
GULP.

KLUNK! KLUNK!

THE NEXT DAY I SAW MY FIRST WHALE
THAR SHE BLOOOWS!

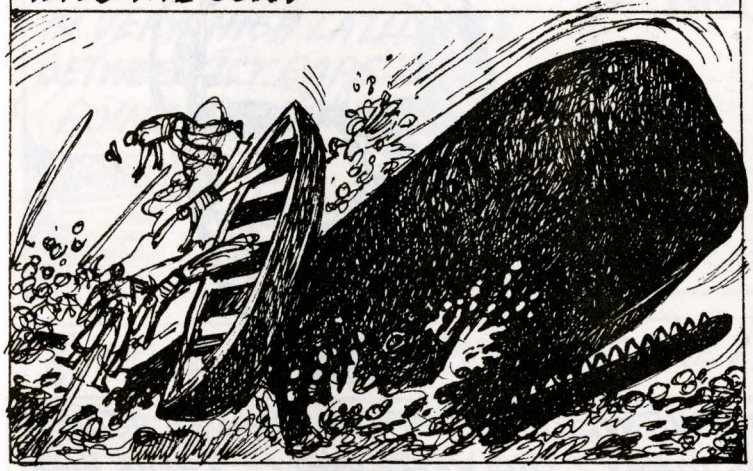

WE TOOK TO THE BOATS LIKE LIGHTNING AND THE CHASE WAS ON!


AS WE DREW NEAR THE WHALE, THE HARPOONER RAISED HIS SPEAR. AT JUST THE RIGHT MOMENT HE HURLED THE HARPOON!

LUCK WAS WITH US THAT DAY. WE KILLED FIVE WHALES WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MAN OR BOAT.

IN DAYS THAT FOLLOWED, WE WERE LESS FORTUNATE. ONE BOAT WAS SMASHED....

AND THREE MEN WERE DROWNED WHEN A WHALE LIFTED A BOAT OUT OF THE WATER CAUSING EVERYONE IN IT TO BE SPILLED INTO THE SEA.

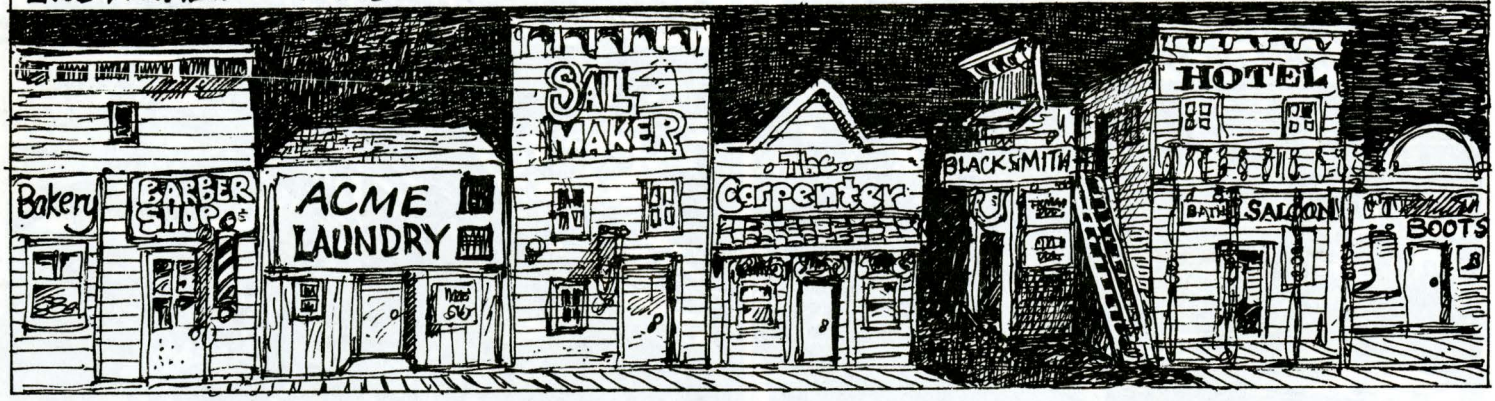


WE STAYED IN THE "JAPAN GROUNDS" FOR SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE RETURNING TO HAWAII. AS WE PUT INTO LAHAINA MY HEART POUNDED. IT WAS GOOD TO BE BACK.

WE ARRANGED TO HAVE OUR WHALE OIL LOADED ONTO ANOTHER SHIP TO BE TAKEN BACK TO NEW ENGLAND. THE CREW WAS PAID PART OF ITS WAGES AND WE HEADED INTO TOWN FOR SOME LONG-AWAITED EXCITEMENT.

WHILE IN LAHAINA I COULD SEE WHAT WHALING MEANT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

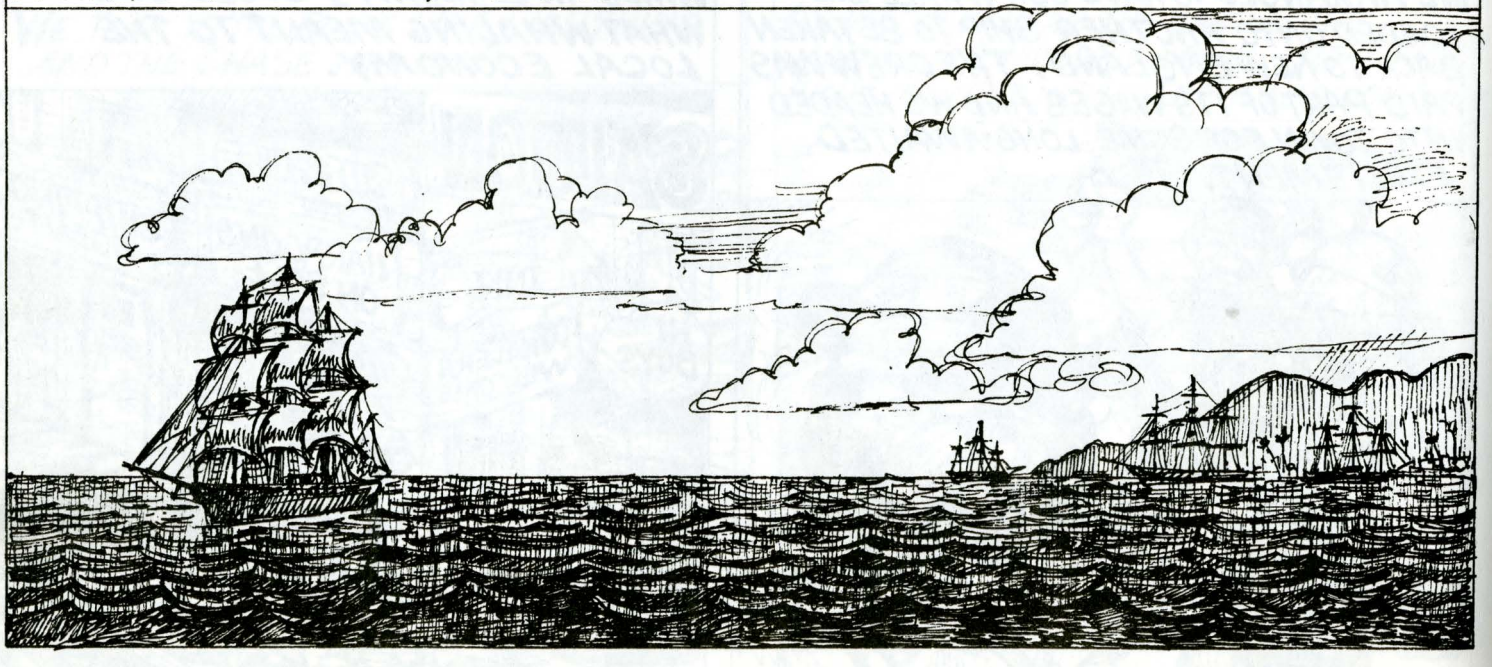
THE WHALING TRADE HAD CREATED MANY BUSINESSES....



AGRICULTURE FLOURISHED AS THE SHIPS TOOK ON SUPPLIES OF FRESH FOOD.

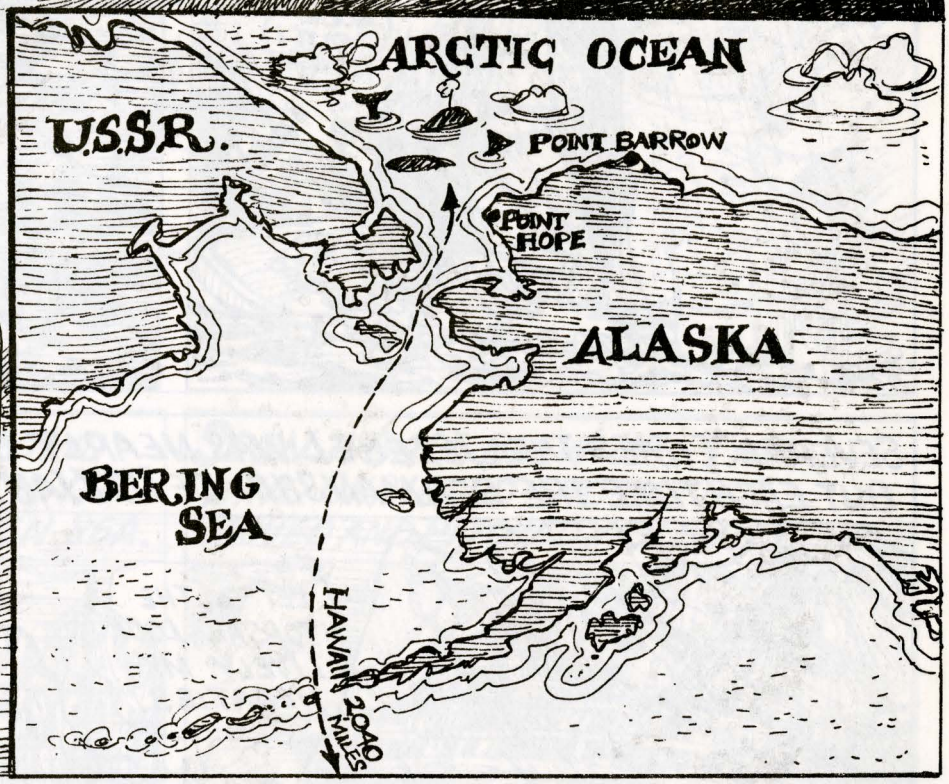
WHALING HAD BECOME THE NEW BASIS OF HAWAII'S ECONOMY. MEASURED IN MONEY TERMS THE WHALING TRADE WAS AS IMPORTANT AS ALL OTHER TRADE TAKEN TOGETHER.

WE SOON SPENT MOST OF OUR WAGES AND WE WERE OUT AFTER WHALES AGAIN. I GREW TO LOVE MY LIFE AT SEA AND I HAVE TO SAY I DID VERY WELL. THERE WAS PLENTY OF ADVENTURE, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE I HAD CASH MONEY TO SPEND.

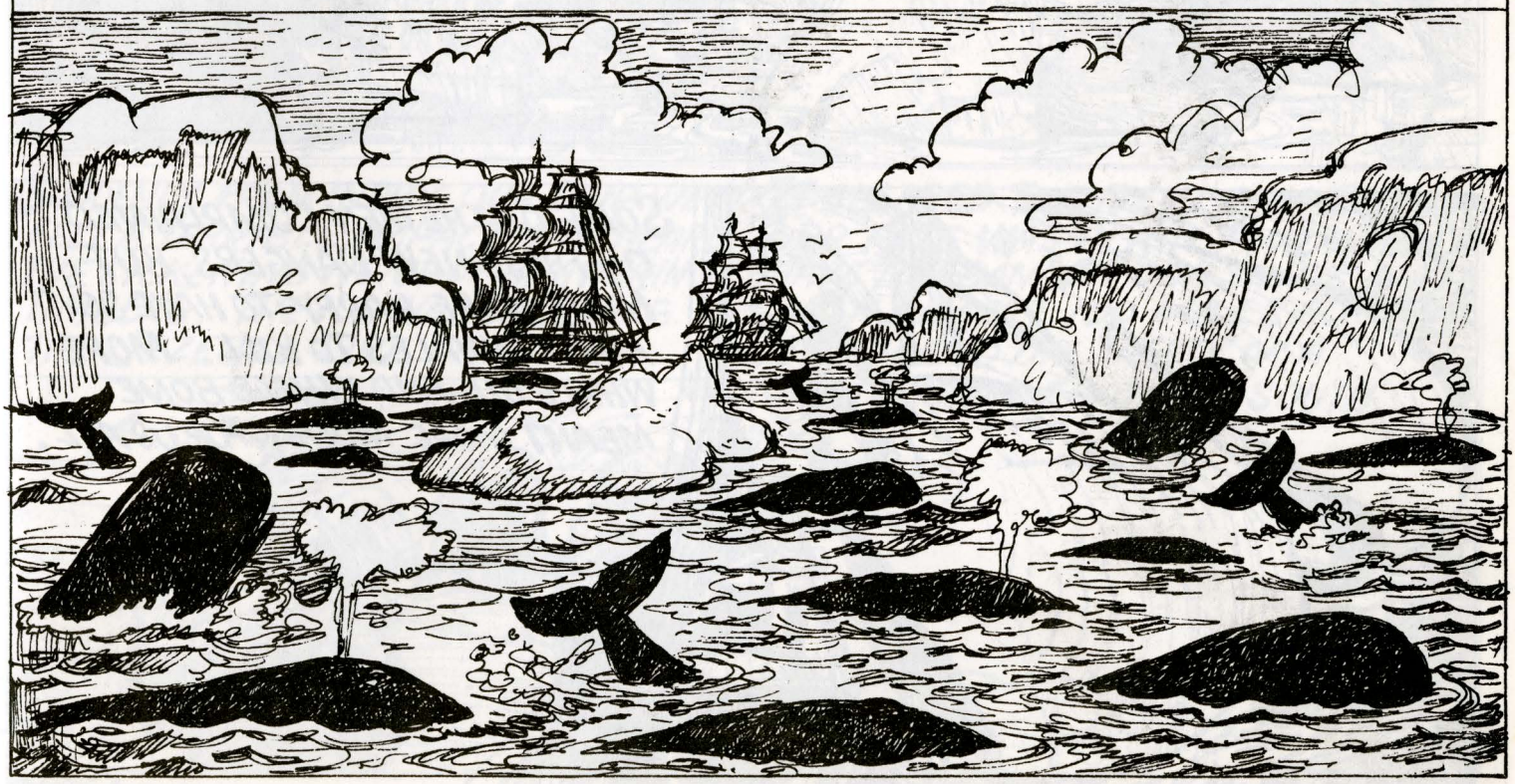


I SAILED WITH THE JEZEBEL FOR OVER 15 YEARS. BY THE 1840'S, HOWEVER, THE SUPPLY OF WHALES IN THE PACIFIC WAS DECLINING. VOYAGES BECAME LONGER AND MORE COSTLY AND TOOK US FURTHER NORTH, AS THE GREAT WHALES SOUGHT TO ESCAPE US IN THE ICE FIELDS OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

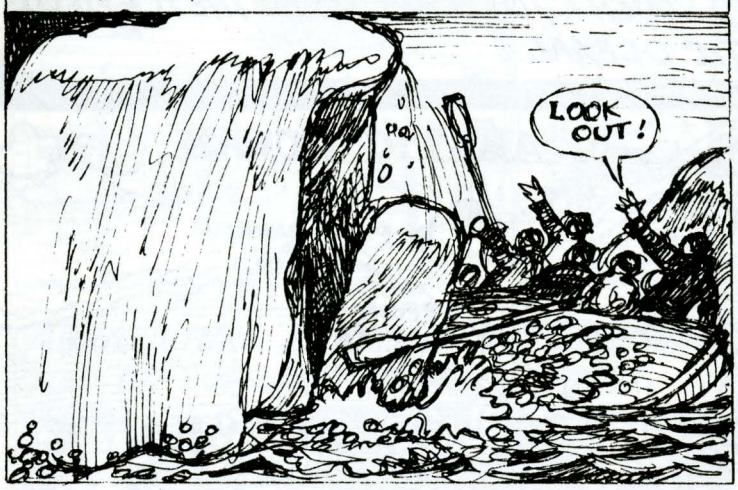
THUS IT WAS THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1846 WE FOUND OURSELVES PART OF A SMALL FLEET OF WHALERS IN VERY HIGH LATITUDES BETWEEN ICY CAPE AND POINT BARRON.



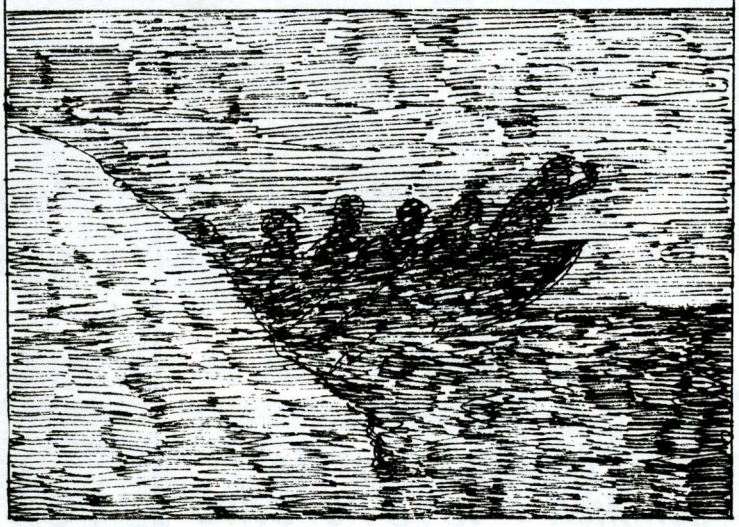
I HAD NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT. THE SEA WAS FULL OF WHALES.



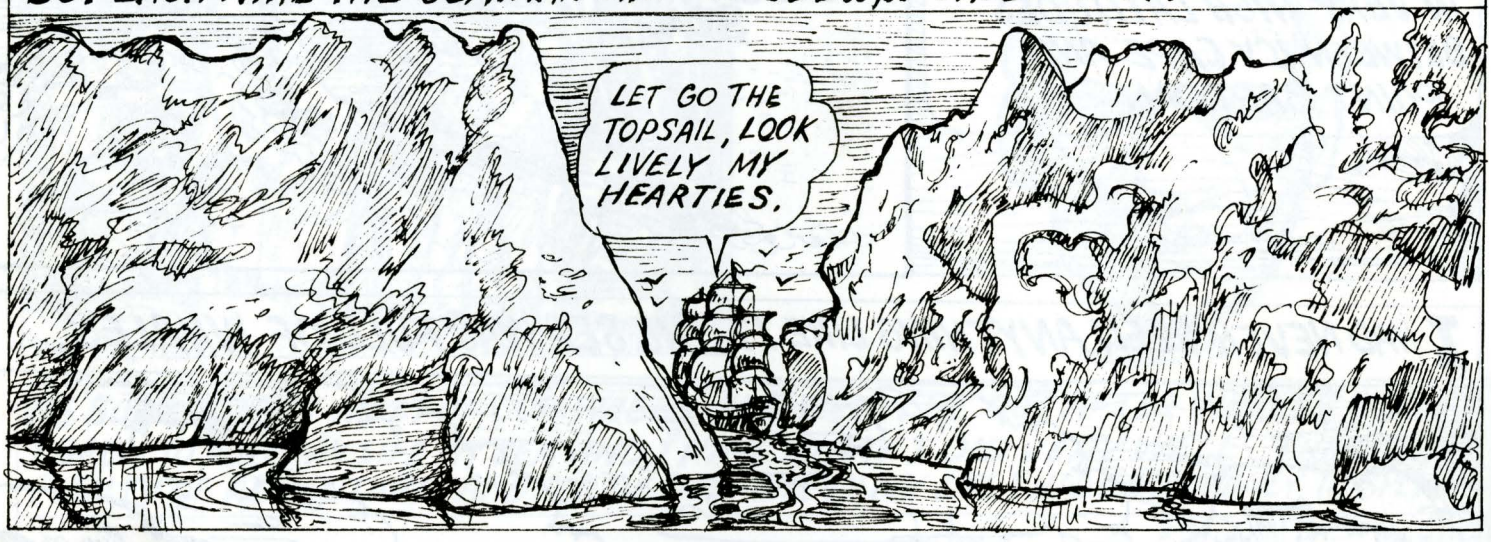
ICE, HOWEVER MADE THE CATCHING MORE DIFFICULT. WE RODE AMONG THE FLOWS, RISKING DISASTER IN OUR FRAIL BOATS.

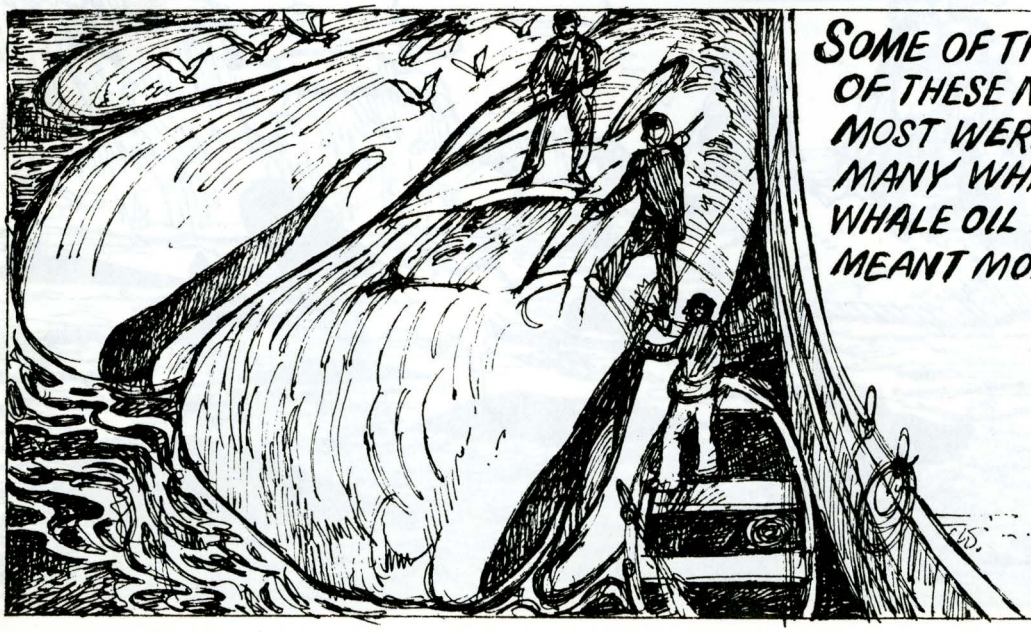


SOMETIMES THE ARCTIC FOG BECAME SO DENSE WE COULD NOT SEE A FOOT IN ANY DIRECTION.



SEVERAL TIMES THE JEZEBEL WAS NEARLY CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, BUT EACHTIME THE SEAMANSHIP OF UZZIAH SAVED HER.





SOME OF THE MEN COMPLAINED OF THESE NEW DANGERS, BUT MOST WERE HAPPY TO HAVE SO MANY WHALES TO KILL. MORE WHALE OIL AND WHALE BONE MEANT MORE MONEY FOR US ALL.

WE STAYED THROUGH AUGUST AND NEARLY HAD A FULL LOAD OF OIL WHEN DISASTER STRUCK. ONE SEPTEMBER MORNING, TWO GIGANTIC ICE FLOES MOVED INTO TRAP OUR SHIP – AND THE OTHERS IN OUR FLEET.

IT GREW COLDER AND COLDER AND SOON THE SHIPS LAY HELPLESS IN THE ICY GRIP OF THE FROZEN SEA.

SOON A GALE BLEW UP. THE WIND SHRIEKED AND THE ICE MOVED AND PITCHED VIOLENTLY.

SUDDENLY, FROM INSIDE OUR SHIP WE FELT A TERRIBLE IMPACT AND HEARD THE SICKENING NOISE OF SHATTERING TIMBERS. THE ICE WAS CRUSHING THE JEZEBEL LIKE AN EGG.

IT CLEARED THE NEXT DAY BUT OUR FATE WAS PLAIN. WE WOULD HAVE TO ABANDON OUR SHIPS AND WALK ALMOST 100 MILES ACROSS THE ICE TO THE SAFETY OF A SETTLEMENT FURTHER SOUTH.

THE CAPTAINS OF ALL THE OTHER BOATS AGREED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT TO DO. UZZIAH HOWEVER WAS STEADFAST IN HIS REFUSAL TO LEAVE HIS STRICKEN SHIP AND ITS VALUABLE CARGO.
I'LL NOT LEAVE THE JEZEBEL AS LONG AS I HAVE AN ANCHOR LEFT OR A SPAR TO CARRY SAIL!
WE LEFT HIM RAVING ON THE ICE.
WE CARRIED OUR SMALL BOATS FOR MILES....
AND WHEN WE COULD, WE CROWDED INTO THEM AND MADE OUR WAY SLOWLY THROUGH THE ICY CHANNELS.
AFTER 26 DAYS OF FREEZING COLD AND NEAR STARVATION, WE REACHED THE SAFETY OF POINT HOPE.
THANK HEAVEN! WE'VE MADE IT!

THAT FOLLOWING SPRING, I RETURNED WITH ANOTHER SHIP TO THE PLACE WE HAD LEFT UZZIAH AND THE STRICKEN FLEET.
THE ICE AND STORMS HAD DONE THEIR WORST. THERE WAS NO TRACE OF UZZIAH...
ONLY THE FROZEN BONES OF THE JEZEBEL....
AND A RUSTY OLD HARPOON.

EPISODE IV

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, men hunted whales mainly for their oil. Most of the oil was used for making candles and lighting lamps.

The first whaling in the Pacific was believed to be around 1790. But the real flood of whaling ships did not descend upon the Hawaiian Islands until around the 1820's when news spread of the discovery of rich sperm whale grounds off the coast of Japan, which was then 40 days' sail from Hawaii. After 1840, with diminishing returns from the Japan and Yellow Seas, new whaling grounds were discovered further north off the northwest coast and, even later, in the Arctic Ocean about a month's sail from the Islands. Hawaii, being centrally located in these Pacific whaling grounds, was an ideal location for whalers to stop to repair their ships and to restock their provisions, especially during the winter months which brought stormy weather to the northern waters. Lahaina, on Maui, was an especially popular anchorage because Lahaina bay was such a large and sheltered body of water that it could accommodate hundreds of ships at one time.

The period of prosperity for whaling lasted until around 1860. The whaling trade declined rapidly after the American Civil War due to the growing scarcity of whales. At its peak, more than 500 whaling ships stopped in Hawaii in a year. But in 1880, only 16 whalers arrived in the Islands.

The whaling trade had a number of important effects. It gave continued encouragement to diversified farming after the decline of fur and sandalwood trades. Perhaps, more significantly, it contributed

to the dilution of native Hawaiian culture, particularly around the seaports such as Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo where natives mingled with large numbers of visiting sailors and some permanent derelict seamen and were exposed to foreign ways.

EPISODE IV QUESTIONS

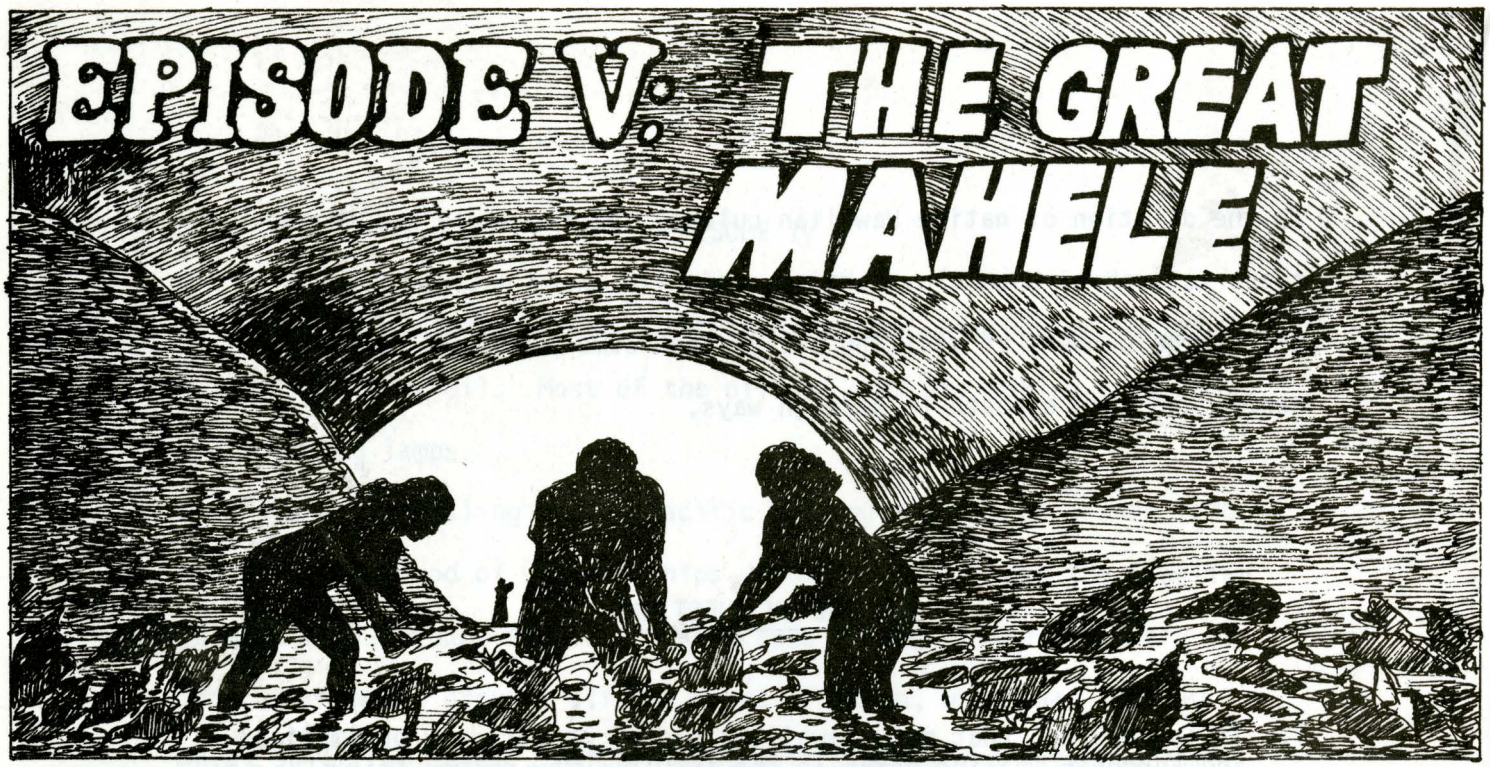
1. It is reported that many Hawaiians signed on for duty on American and European whaling ships in the 1800's. Why do you think these Hawaiians wanted to go to sea on "haole" ships?

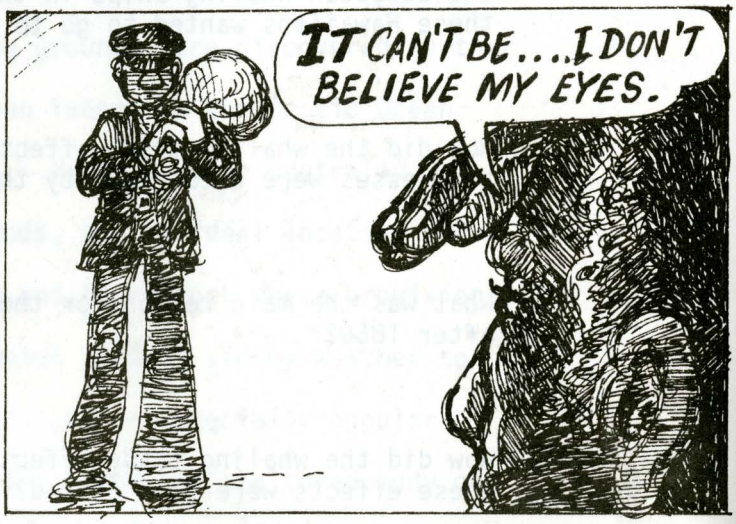
2. How did the whaling trade affect Hawaii's economy? What kinds of businesses were encouraged by the whaling trade?

3. What was the main reason for the decline of the whaling trade after 1860?

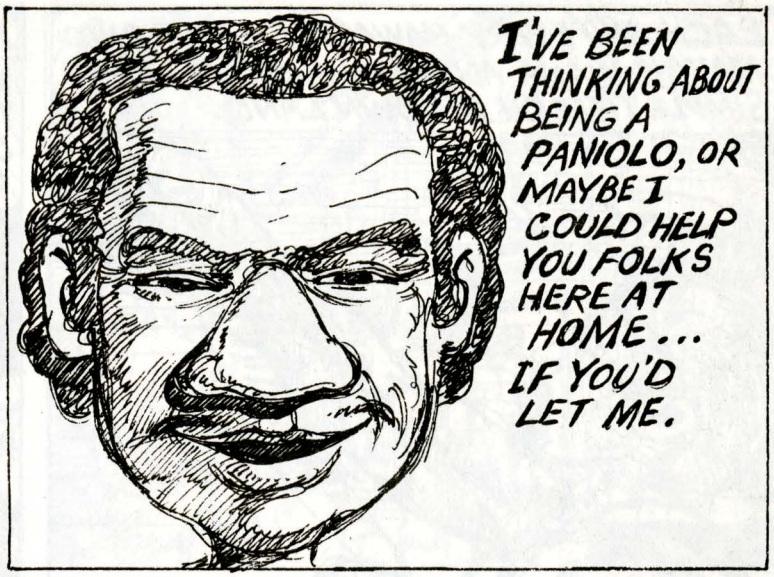
4. How did the whaling trade affect Hawaiian culture? Do you think these effects were good or bad?

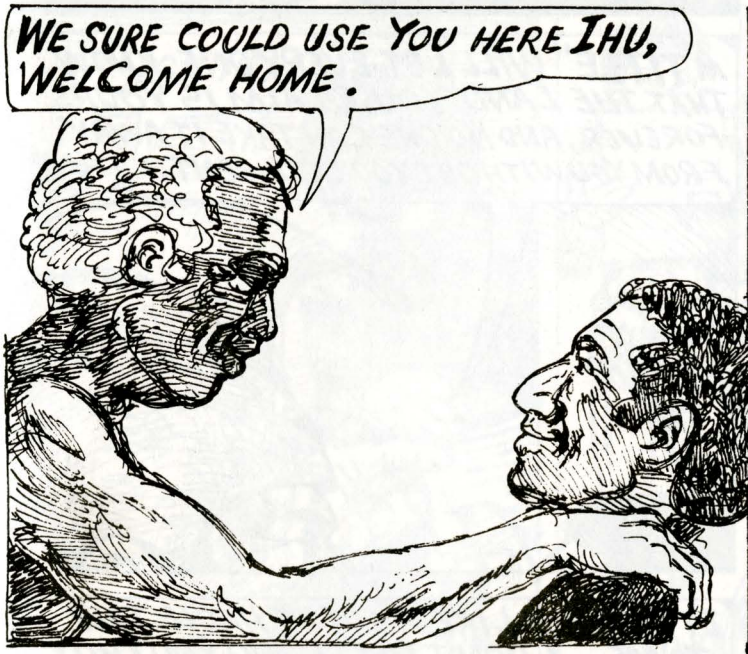
EPISODE V: THE GREAT MAHELE





HOURS LATER....
WELL IHU, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?


I'VE BEEN THINKING ABOUT BEING A PANIOLO, OR MAYBE I COULD HELP YOU FOLKS HERE AT HOME... IF YOU'D LET ME.


WE SURE COULD USE YOU HERE IHU, WELCOME HOME.

THE MONTHS THAT FOLLOWED SAW ME HARD AT WORK IN THE TARO FIELDS.

THEN ONE MORNING.....

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! THE KING HAS DECLARED A MAHELE.

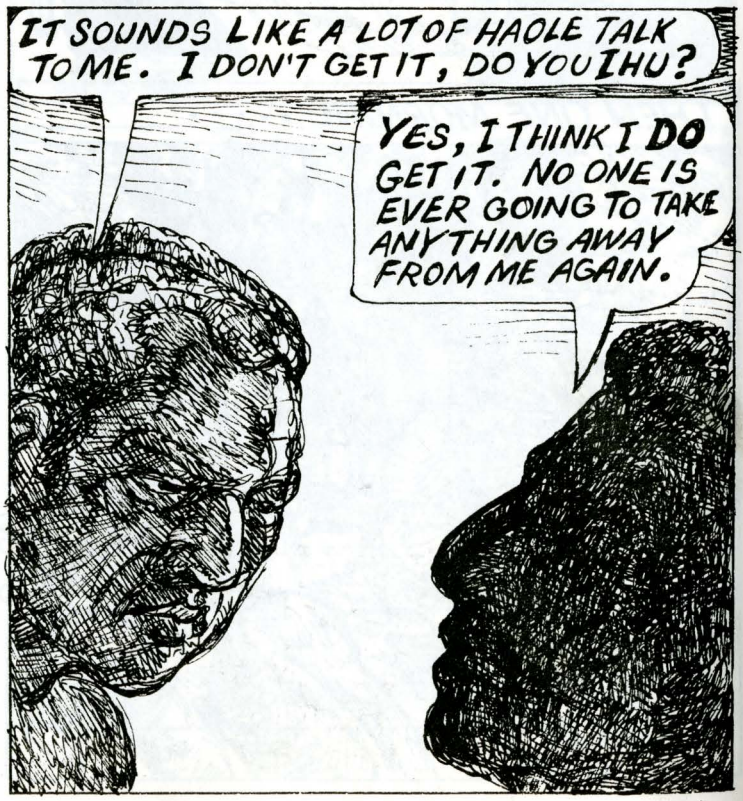
EACH AND EVERY HAWAIIAN, CHIEF AND MAKA-AINANA ALIKE CAN FILE CLAIM TO FEE SIMPLE TITLE ON HIS OWN LAND.

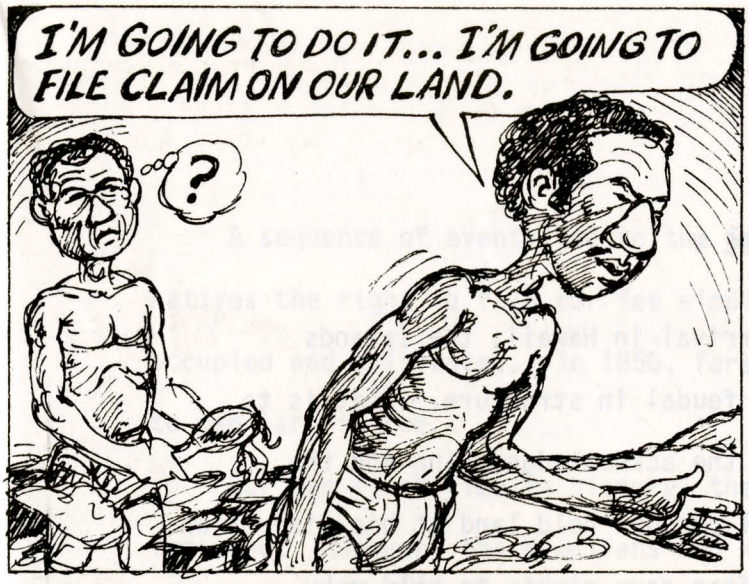
FURTHERMORE .... BLAH BLAH BLAH.
WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT MEANS IHU. DON'T WE ALREADY OWN OUR LAND?
I DON'T KNOW, KIMO.

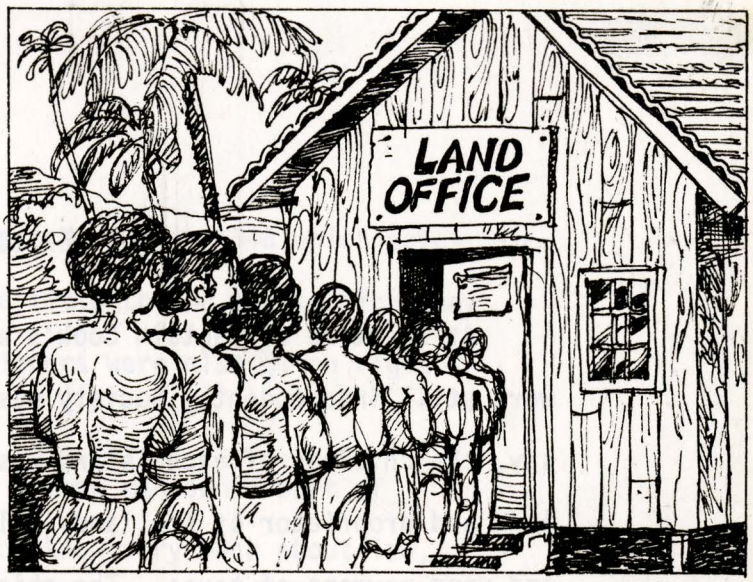
WHAT DO YOU MEAN "TITLE" TO OUR OWN LAND?

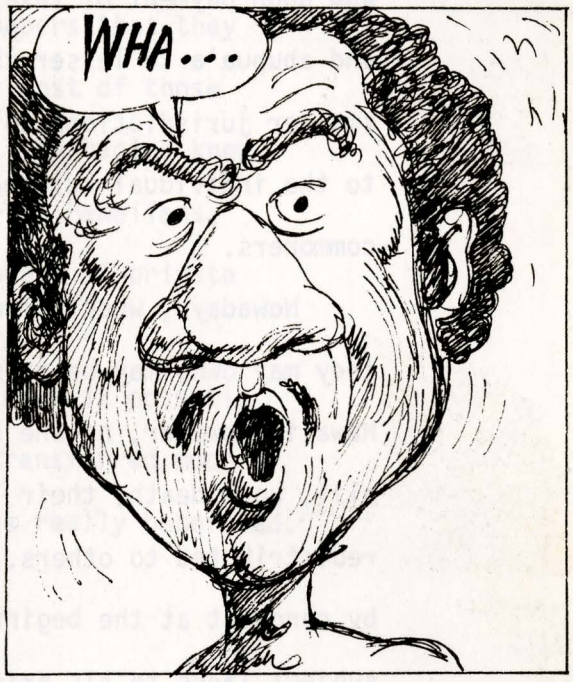
A "TITLE" WILL LET EVERYONE KNOW THAT THE LAND YOU CLAIM IS YOURS FOREVER, AND NO ONE CAN TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT.

WAIT! NO!
HMMM....


IT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF HAOLE TALK TO ME. I DON'T GET IT, DO YOU IHU?
YES, I THINK I DO GET IT. NO ONE IS EVER GOING TO TAKE ANYTHING AWAY FROM ME AGAIN.







ONCE AGAIN I WAS ON THE RUN.

EPISODE V

At the time of Captain Cook's arrival in Hawaii, the Islands were still independent. Society was feudal in structure. That is to say, the chieftan of each island was the acknowledged king and the lord and proprietor of the land. All persons held land at his discretion and upon payment of taxes. The chieftan gave rights to hold moku and ahupua'a to lesser chiefs who in turn distributed rights over smaller jurisdictions to those of lower rank, and ultimately down to the individual kuleanas, which were small plots of land held by commoners.

Nowadays, when someone dies, their property, including any land they may own, may be passed on to friends or relatives. In ancient Hawaii, however, no one held hereditary rights to land. Even for the alii, upon death, their lands reverted to the king, and were often redistributed to others. When Kamehameha I united all the Islands by conquest at the beginning of the 19th century, he distributed the subject lands to his friends and followers. There then evolved essentially automatic succession, something like what we have today, whereby land passed from a tenant to his designed successor, although a tenant did not secure fee simple (ownership) title.

Not long after the haoles came, there was much agitation for major land reform to allow fee simple ownership of land. It was argued that fee simple ownership would encourage the in-flow of much needed capital into Hawaii, and would also encourage native productivity because no longer need anyone fear arbitrary dispossession. However, concern too was expressed that foreigners would take over the country if they also were given right to own land in fee simple.

A sequence of events led to the Great Mahele in 1848 which gave natives the right to file for fee simple title to the lands which they occupied and cultivated. In 1850, foreigners were also given right to own land in fee.

For the first time in history, the common man owned part of the land. However, the Hawaiians did not know very much about law, and many of them did not bother to sign the legal papers that they were supposed to in order to make the land theirs. Most of those who did sign the papers sold their land to haoles. The haoles knew that they could make great profits from the land. The Hawaiians, on the other hand, did not fully understand the concept of private property.

Thus, the Great Mahele, which was supposed to make it possible for the Hawaiians to own part of the land, simply transferred much of the land from the king to the haoles. Few Hawaiians really benefited.

TABLE

Under the Great Mahele, the land was divided approximately as follows:

	ACRES
Crown lands reserved for the king's use.....	984,000
Lands granted to the chiefs.....	1,619,000
Government lands, as distinct from crown lands.	1,495,000
Lands granted to commoners.....	28,000
	4,126,000

EPISODE V QUESTIONS

1. What was the Great Mahele? Explain briefly and in your own words.

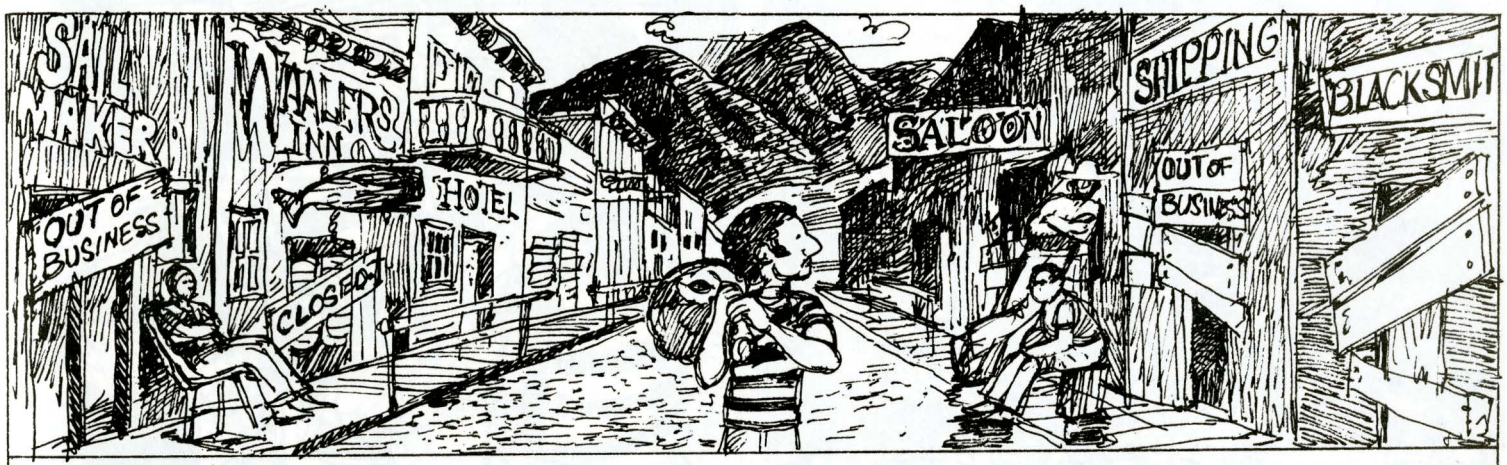
2. Under the Mahele, who received most of the land?

3. What happened to most of the land that was originally given to the commoners?

4. Do you think the Great Mahele was good for Hawaii? Why or why not?

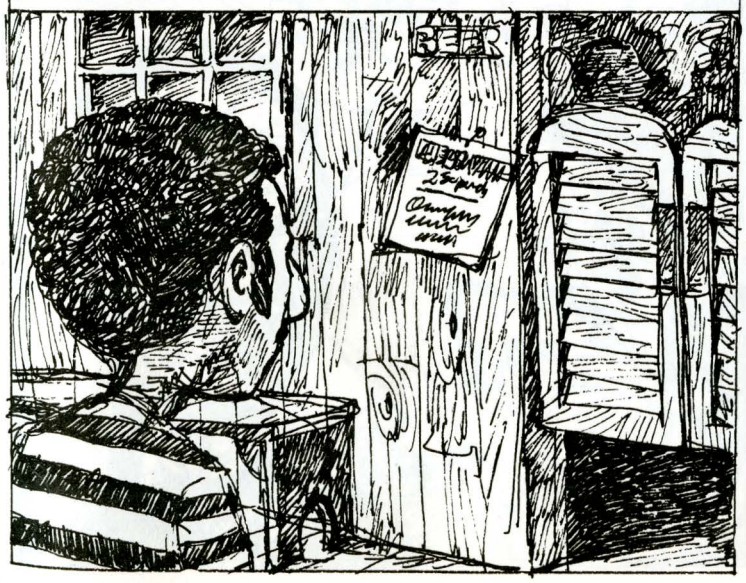
EPISODE VI: THE SWEETEST EPISODE

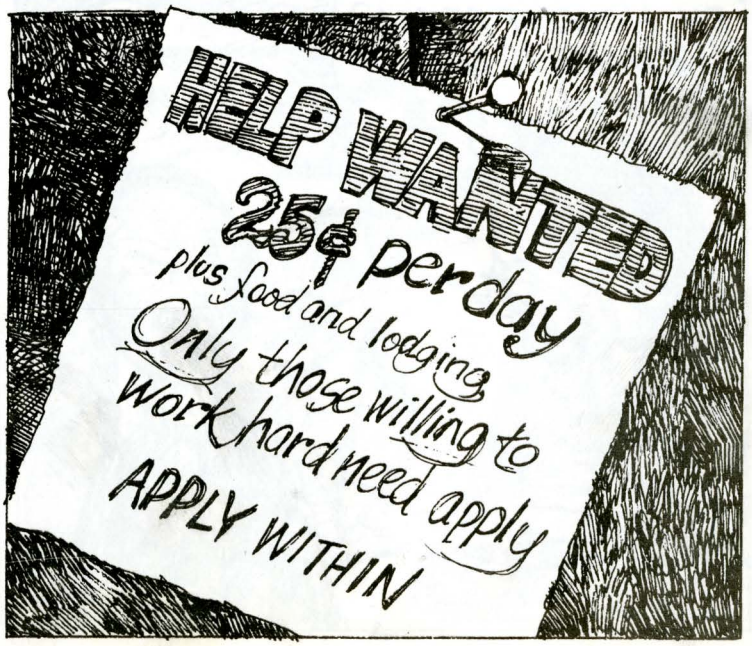
AFTER LEAVING HOME I WANDERED FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND FOR MANY YEARS WORKING AT ANY JOB I COULD GET . . . . FINALLY I WOUND UP IN LAHAINA. I WAS PENNILESS AND SAD.

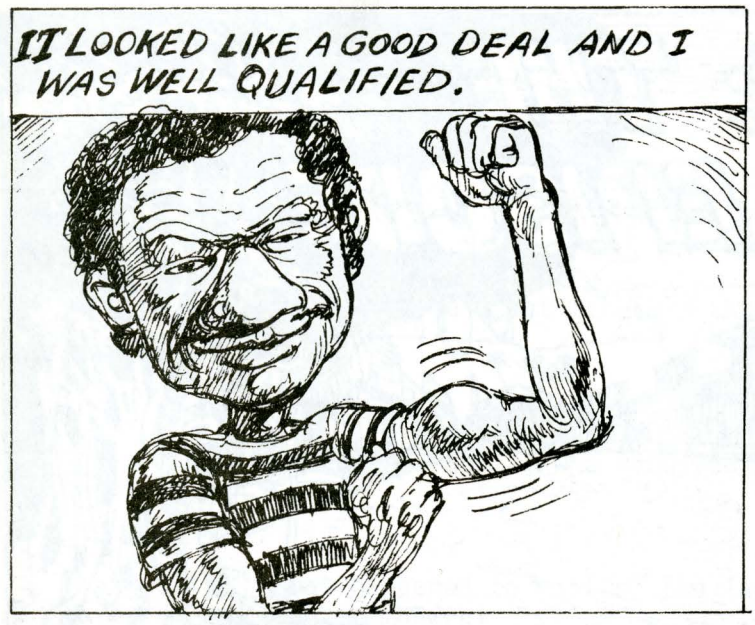


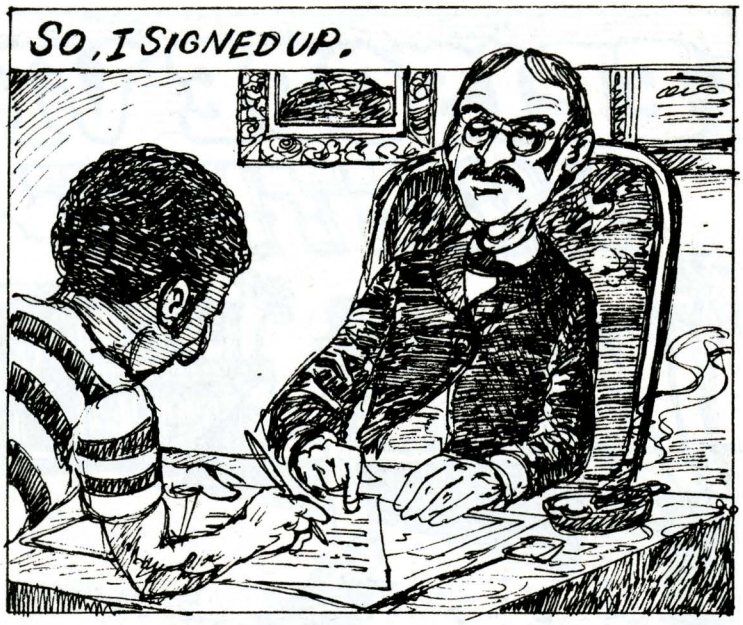
I HAD THOUGHT I MIGHT GO BACK TO WHALING, BACK TO THE SEA, BUT THERE WERE NO JOBS

FINALLY A SIGN CAUGHT MY EYE.



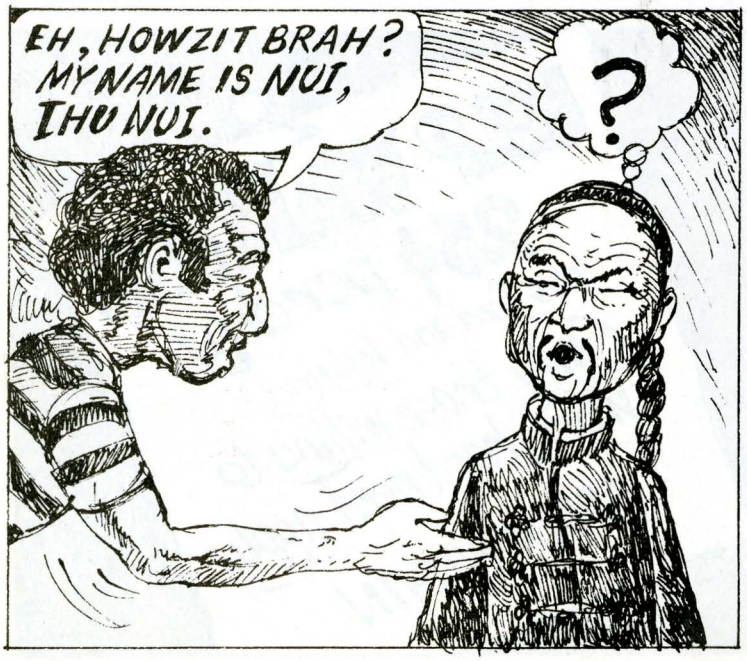



IT LOOKED LIKE A GOOD DEAL AND I WAS WELL QUALIFIED.


SO, I SIGNED UP.

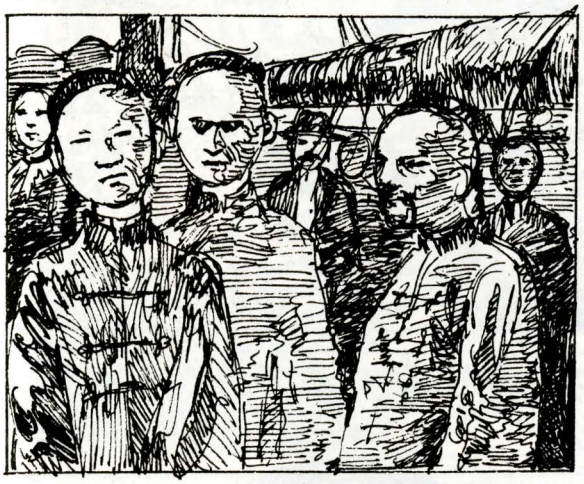
THE NEXT MORNING, OTHER WORKERS AND I WERE TAKEN TO OUR NEW JOBS.
WAILUKU SUGAR COMPANY

I WAS HOUSED IN THE SINGLE MEN'S QUARTERS.

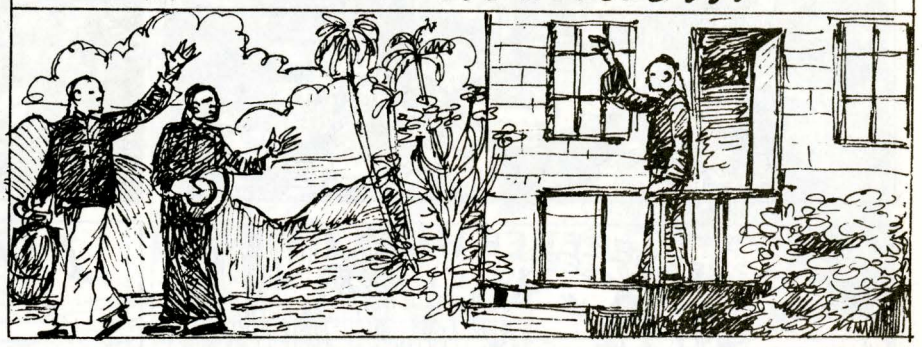

EH, HOWZIT BRAH? MY NAME IS NUI, IHU NUI.
?

?
你好嗎?

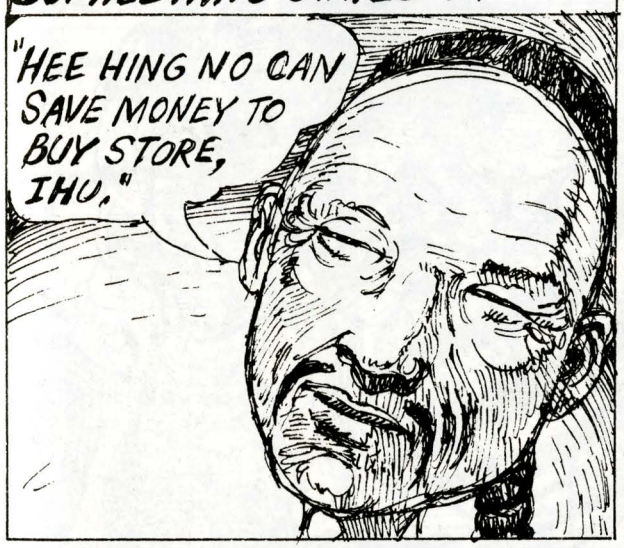
MY NEW FRIEND, I SOON LEARNED, CAME FROM CANTON, CHINA. HIS NAME WAS HEE HING. HE HAD COME TO HAWAII WITH MANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN AS A CONTRACT LABORER.



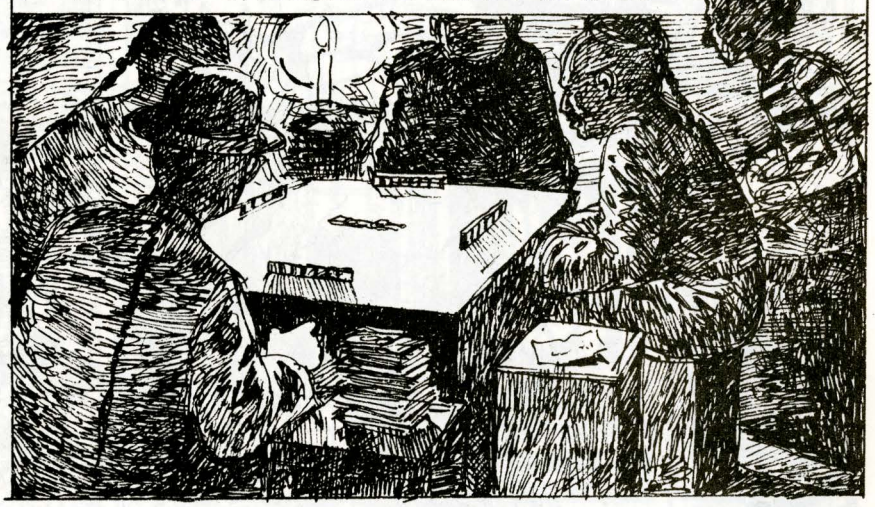
SOME OF HIS FRIENDS WENT HOME AFTER THEIR CONTRACTS WERE PAU; OTHERS WENT TO HONOLULU TO START THEIR OWN BUSINESSES...



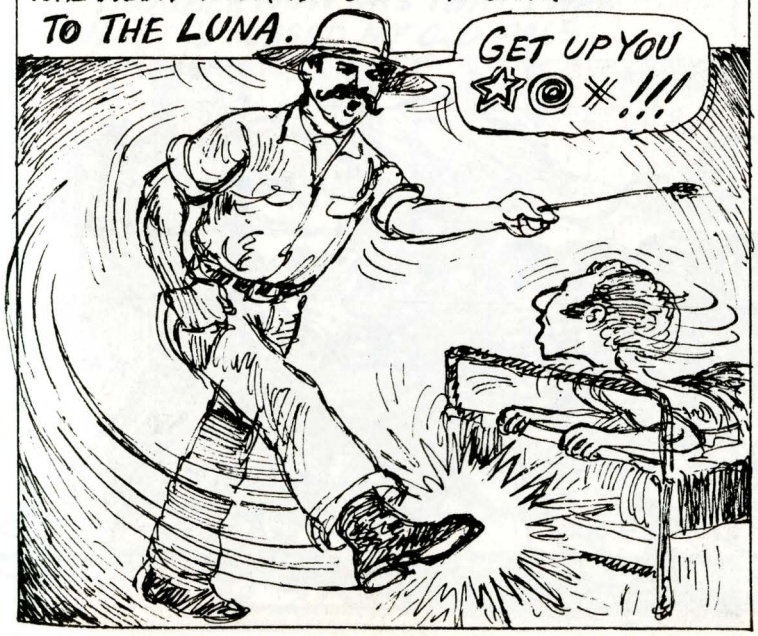
BUT HEE HING STAYED ON



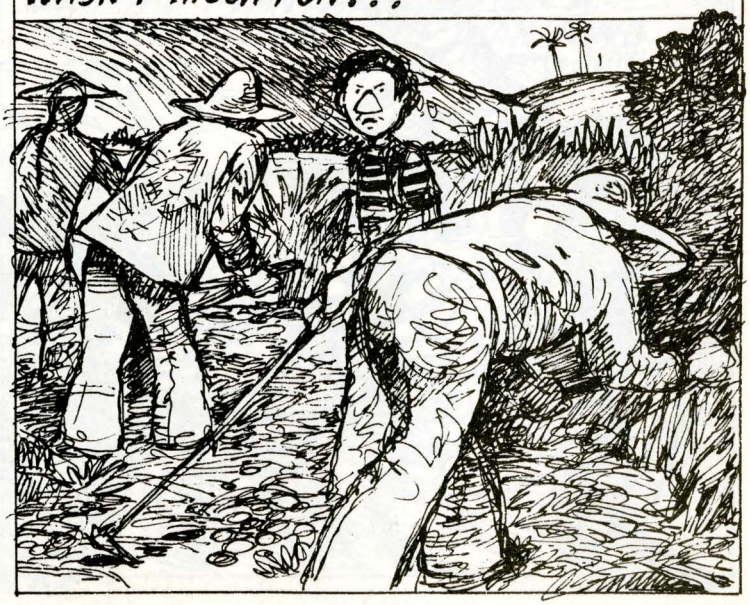
THAT NIGHT I LEARNED WHY HEE HING WAS HAVING TROUBLE SAVING MONEY.

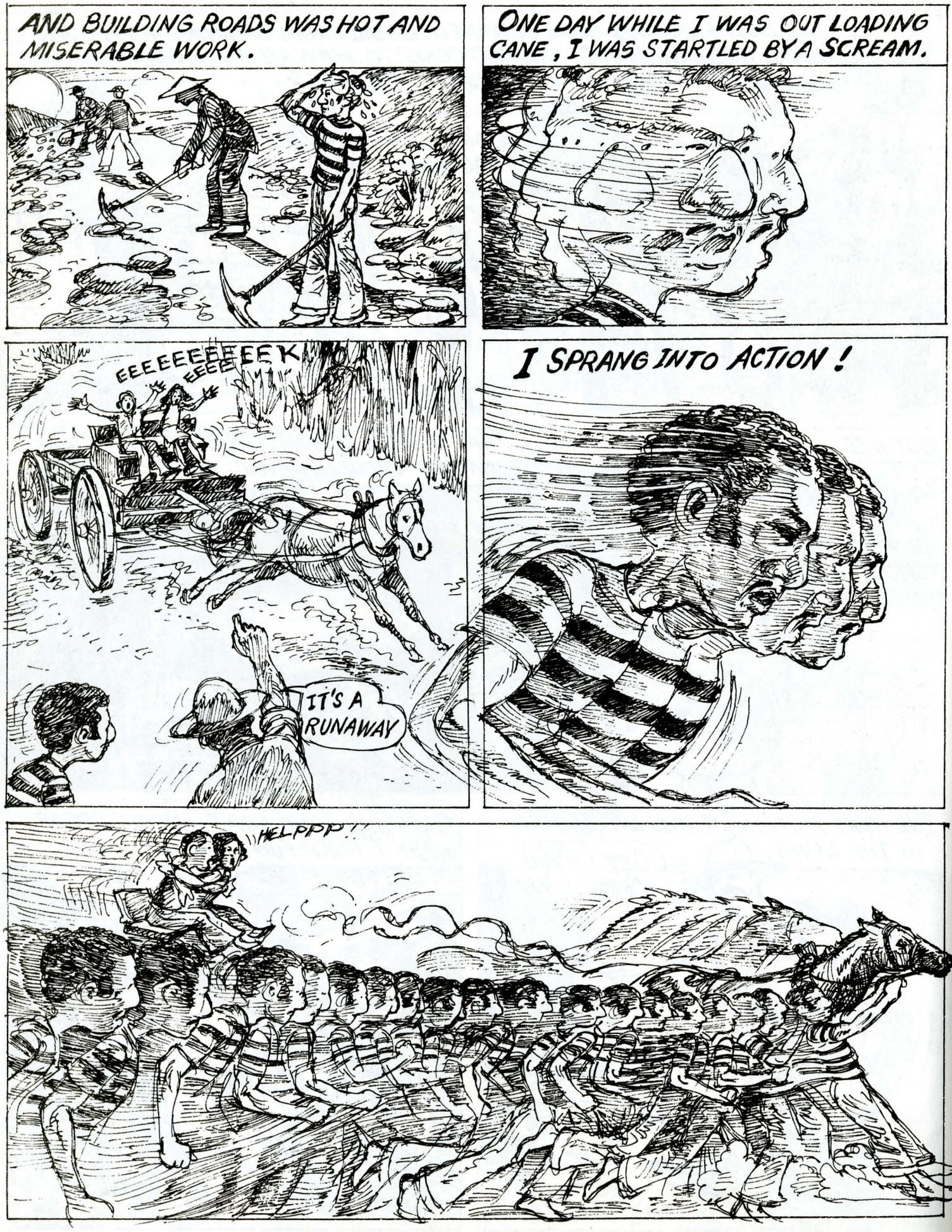


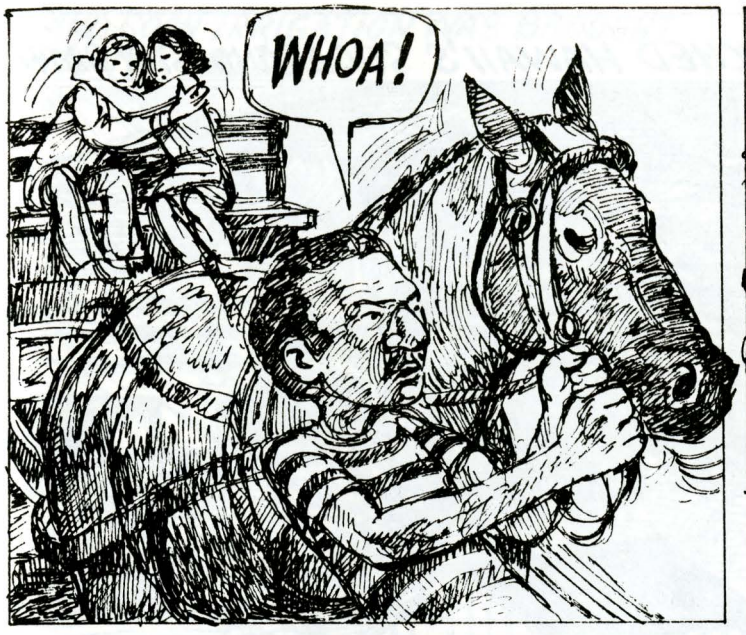
THE NEXT MORNING I WAS INTRODUCED TO THE LUNA.



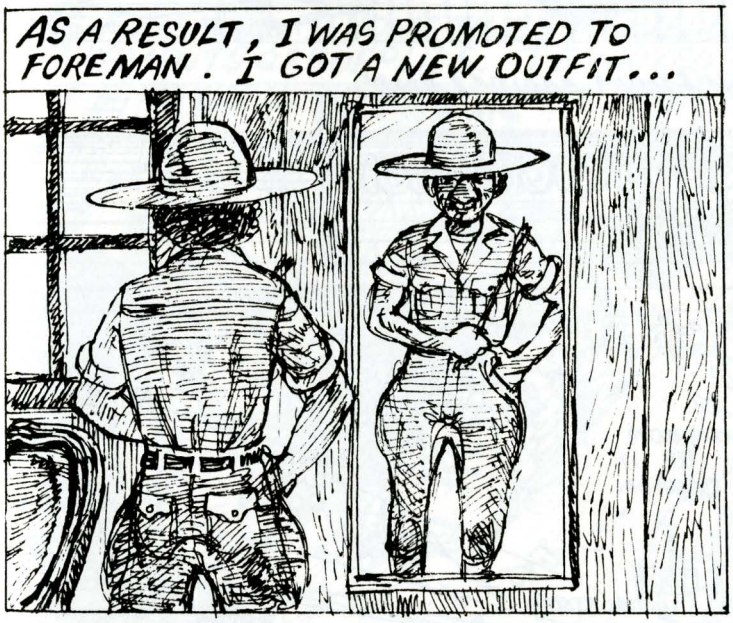
CLEARING LAND FOR PLANTING SUGAR WASN'T MUCH FUN...

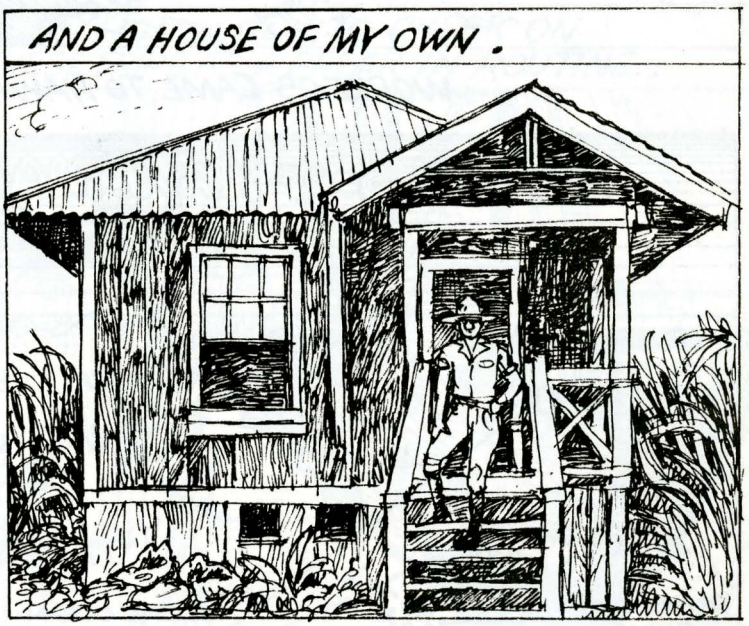



AND BUILDING ROADS WAS HOT AND MISERABLE WORK.
ONE DAY WHILE I WAS OUT LOADING CANE, I WAS STARTLED BY A SCREAM.
EEEEEEEEEEEEEK
IT'S A RUNAWAY
I SPRANG INTO ACTION!
HELPPP!!

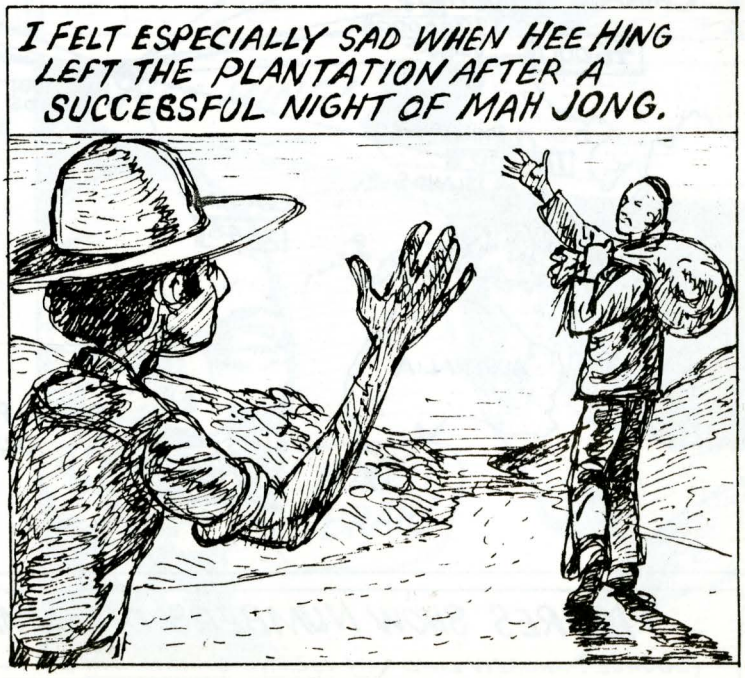

WHOA!

THE MANAGER WAS GRATEFUL... I HAD SAVED HIS CHILDREN.

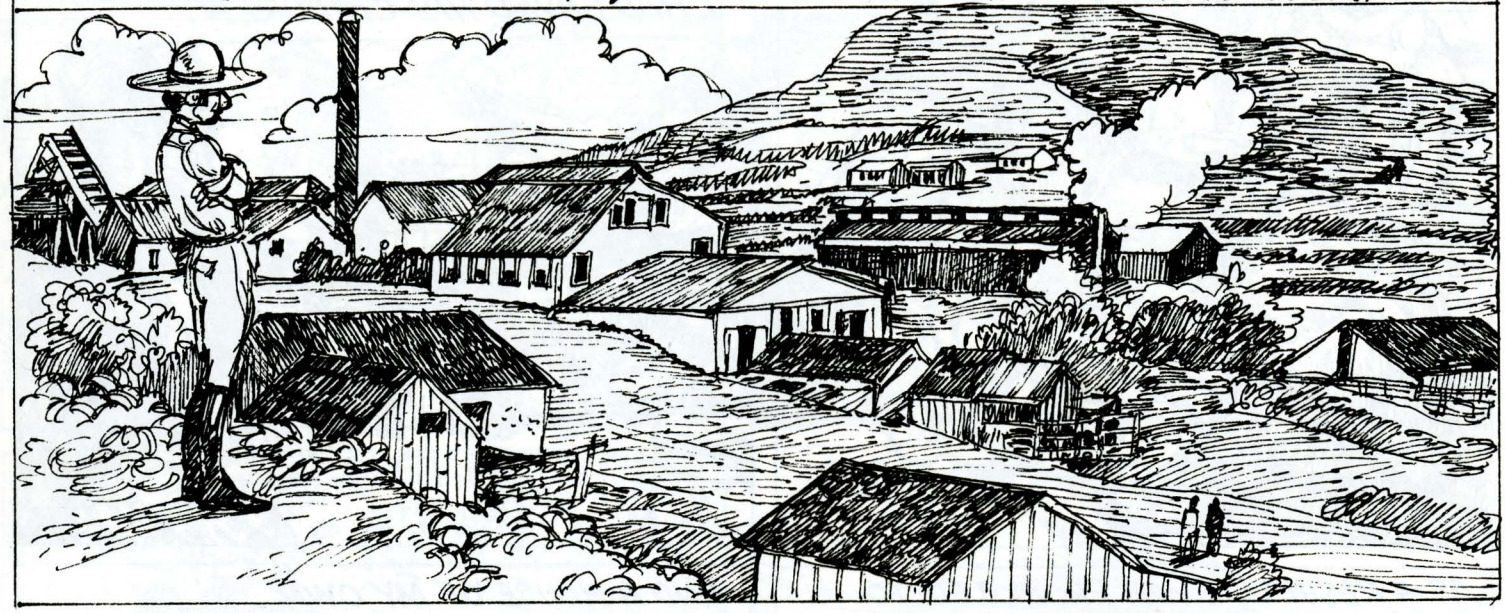

AS A RESULT, I WAS PROMOTED TO FOREMAN. I GOT A NEW OUTFIT...


AND A HOUSE OF MY OWN.

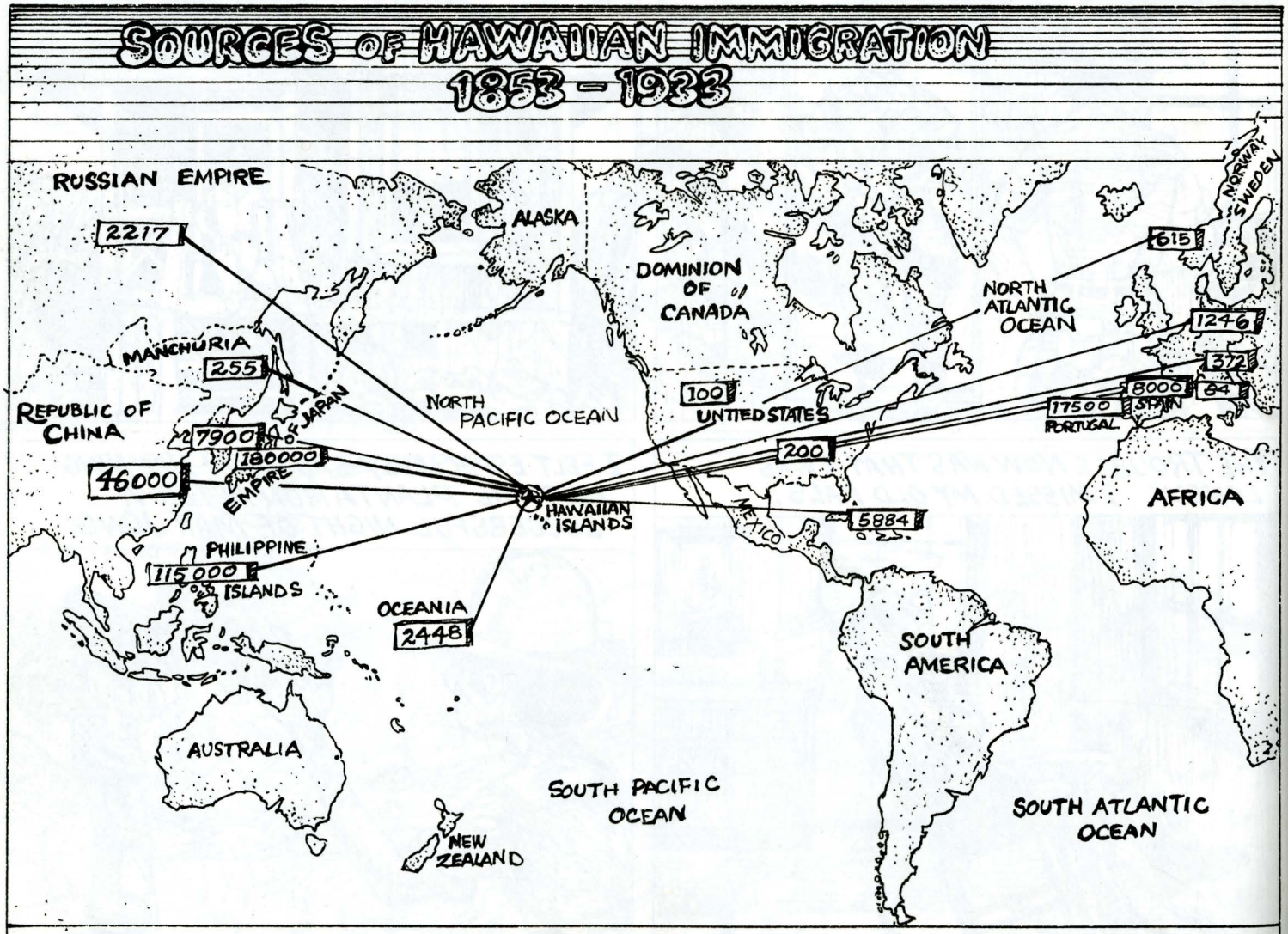
THE TROUBLE NOW WAS THAT I WAS LONELY. I MISSED MY OLD PALS.


I FELT ESPECIALLY SAD WHEN HEE HING LEFT THE PLANTATION AFTER A SUCCESSFUL NIGHT OF MAH JONG.

OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS, I WATCHED HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY GROW.



WORKERS CAME TO HAWAII FROM MANY LANDS...

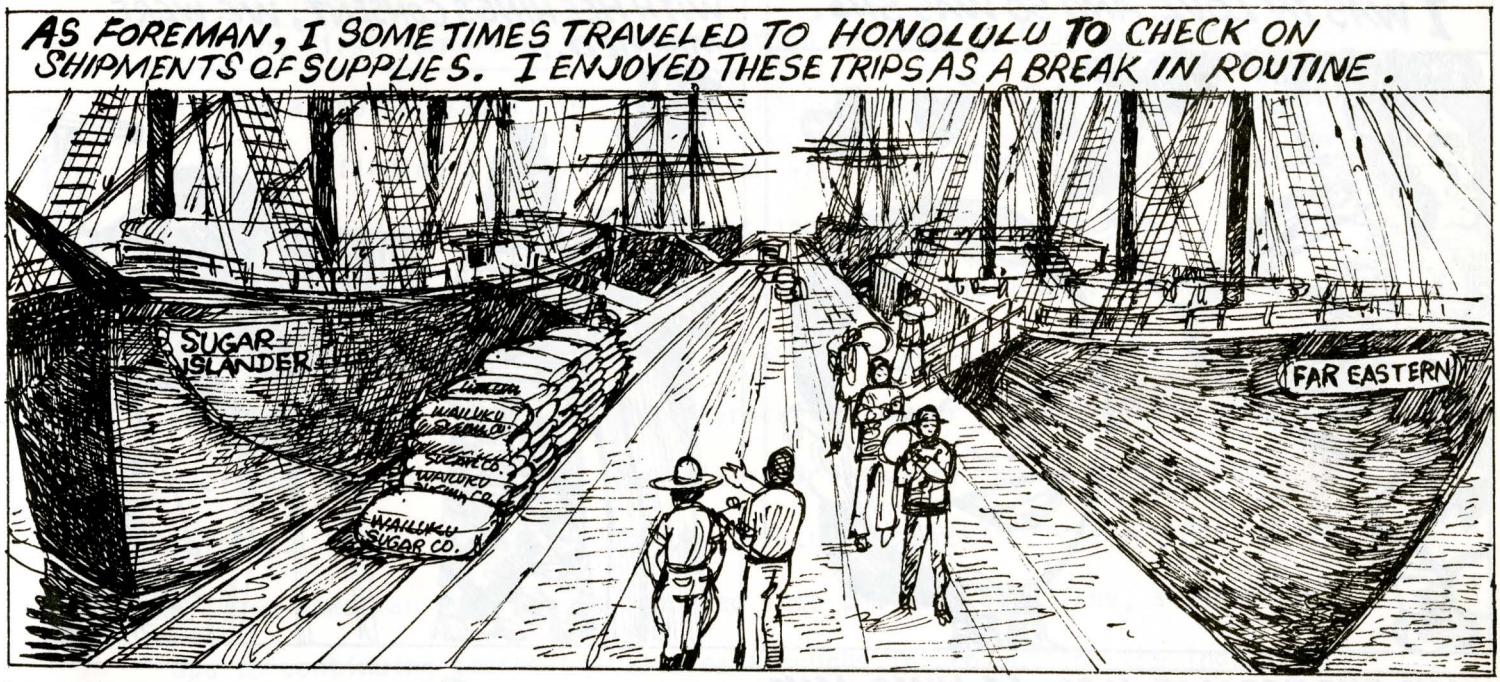


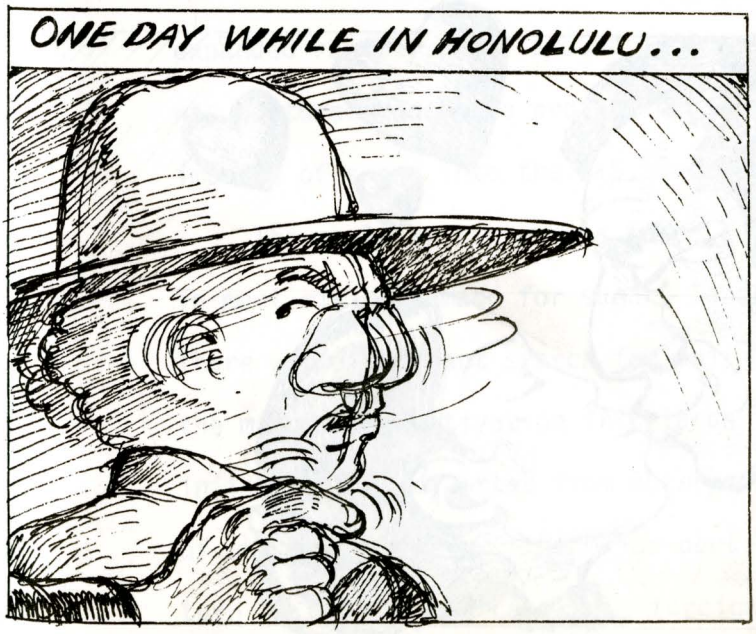
FIGURES SHOW NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM AREAS INDICATED

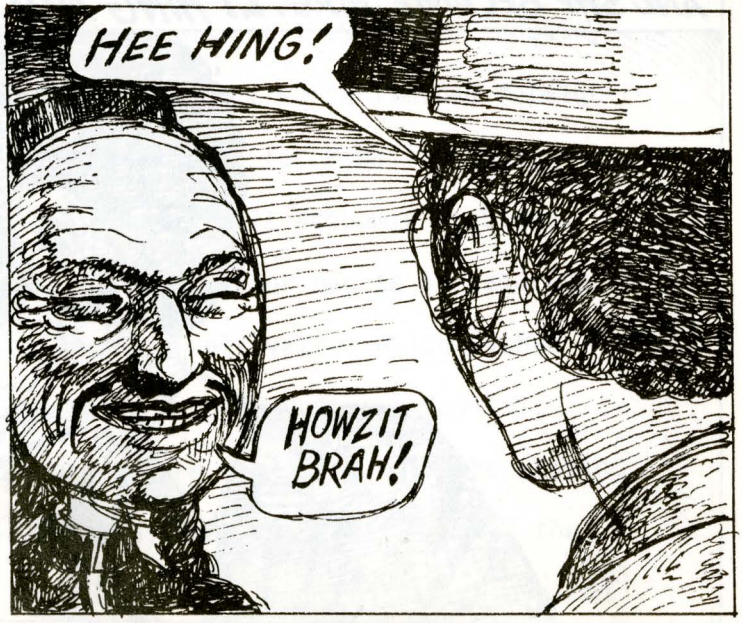
(SOURCE: ANDREW LIND AN ISLAND COMMUNITY)

AND SOON IRRIGATION WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIELDS.

LAND THAT WAS ONCE ARID FLOURISHED WITH CANE.

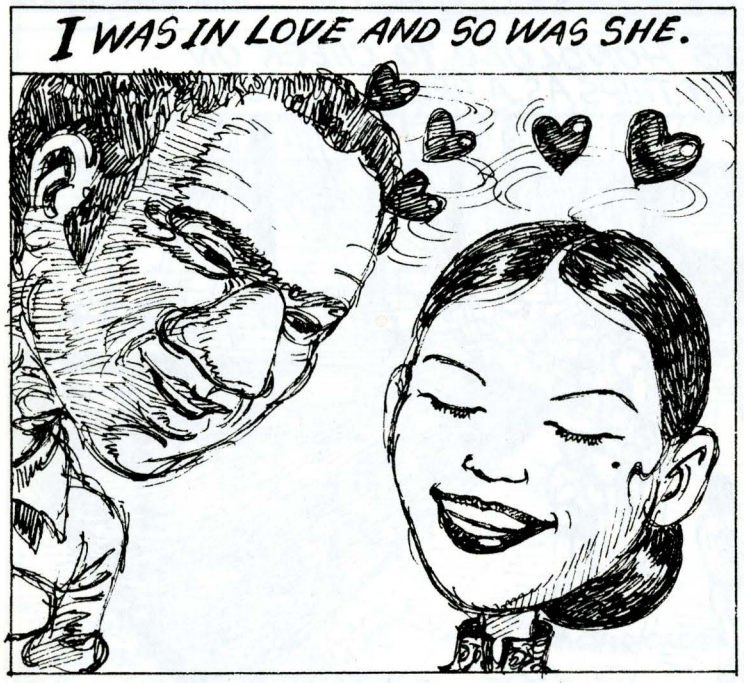

AS FOREMAN, I SOMETIMES TRAVELED TO HONOLULU TO CHECK ON SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES. I ENJOYED THESE TRIPS AS A BREAK IN ROUTINE.
SUGAR ISLANDER
WAILUKU SUGAR CO.
FAR EASTERN


ONE DAY WHILE IN HONOLULU...

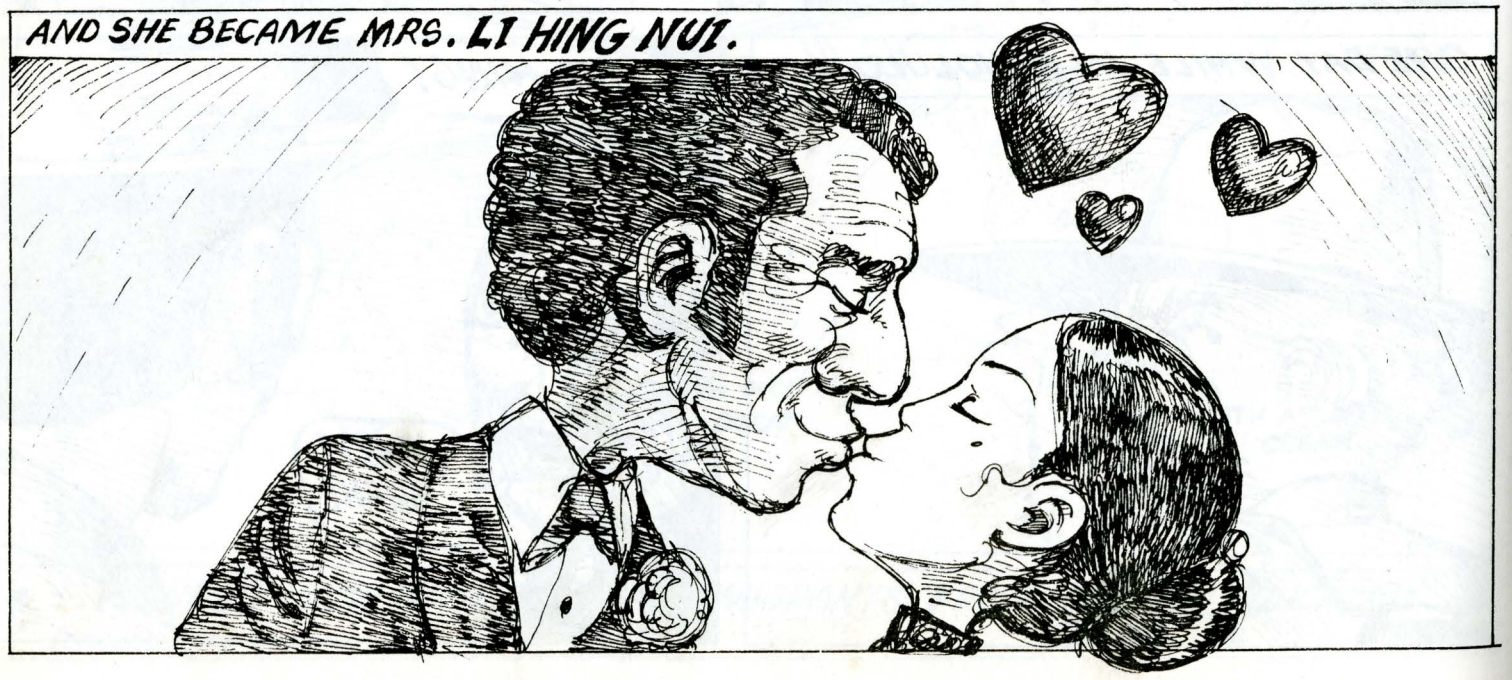

HEE HING!
HOWZIT BRAH!

HEE HING HAD BEEN IN HONOLULU SINCE LEAVING THE PLANTATION. HE NOW HAD A THRIVING DRY GOODS BUSINESS...
HEE HING'S DRY GOODS
WELCOME

AND A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER NAMED LI HING.


I WAS IN LOVE AND SO WAS SHE.

WITH HEE HING'S CONSENT, WE WERE MARRIED...


AND SHE BECAME MRS. LI HING NUI.

EPISODE VI

Sugar cane was growing in Hawaii long before Captain Cook's arrival. However, the first attempt to make sugar from cane is credited to a Chinese man who came to Lanai in 1802. This enterprise, however, was not a commercial success and he returned to China the following year. Thereafter, there were limited attempts to produce sugar, although none of these ventures was of commercial importance.

The first commercial sugar plantation was that of Ladd and Company, founded at Koloa, Kauai, in 1835. Technical problems in production and difficulties in finding a ready market posed significant obstacles to maintaining production and to providing sufficient incentives for expansion.

The major impetus to expansion came with the American Civil War (1861-1865) when Northern blockade of Southern ports cut off the supply of Louisiana sugar. The result was skyrocketing sugar prices. Although prices declined following the War, Hawaii's sugar industry had already survived its infancy. Partly due to the stimulus of the Reciprocity Treaty (1876) which allowed Hawaiian sugar to be imported into the U.S. duty free, and partly due to continuing technological breakthroughs in production, the industry expanded rapidly until around 1930. Thereafter, and until 1974, the industry was nurtured under the protection of the U.S. Sugar Act which limited foreign imports of sugar into the U.S. and guaranteed a market for Hawaiian sugar.

The early entrepreneurs faced a number of difficult economic problems. To meet rising demand for sugar, land, capital, and labor had to be secured. There was a constant search for suitable land for cultivation which pushed the margin of cultivation into lands largely unoccupied before. Capital, initially, was diverted from enterprises which were declining with the passing of whaling. However, the major part of the capital for expansion until the turn of the century came from foreign sources and much later from reinvested

profits.

Perhaps the most difficult problem encountered was the scarcity of labor. By 1850, the native population had declined to less than 85,000, hence labor had to be recruited from elsewhere. The first large group of foreign laborers came to Hawaii from China in 1852. From the 1850's on, workers were recruited from many areas of the world. The most numerous among these were the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, and Filipinos.

Two important political events occurred during the early period of the sugar industry. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown in 1893 and replaced by a Republic. Shortly after in 1898, Hawaii was annexed by the United States, and became a U.S. Territory.

EPISODE VI QUESTIONS

1. What were some of the problems that the early sugar growers had to overcome before sugar became a profitable industry?

2. Name some of the countries from which the sugar industry recruited workers in the 19th century. Which foreign country supplied most of the immigrant labor during this period?

3. How did the American Civil War affect the Hawaiian sugar industry?

4. Why was the Reciprocity Treaty of 1876 important for the Hawaiian sugar industry?

The following questions relate to the table entitled "Cane Sugar: Production in Hawaii", located on the next page.

5. In what year did Hawaii's total sugar production first exceed 1 million tons?

6. In which three years did Hawaii produce the most sugar?

7. In which three years, since 1935, did Hawaii produce the least sugar? Can you come up with some guesses as to why sugar production was low in these particular years?

8. What has happened to the number of acres allocated to the growing of sugar cane since 1969?

CANE SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN HAWAII		
Production Year (Beginning Oct. 1st, Ending Sept. 30th)	Total cane land area (Acres)	Tons of Sugar Produced
1908-1909	201,641	545,738
1909-1910	209,469	529,940
1910-1911	214,312	582,196
1911-1912	216,345	607,863
1912-1913	215,741	556,654
1913-1914	217,470	624,165
1914-1915	239,800	650,970
1915-1916	246,332	596,703
1916-1917	247,476	654,388
1917-1918	246,813	582,192
1918-1919	239,844	607,174
1919-1920	247,838	560,379
1920-1921	236,510	546,273
1921-1922	228,519	618,457
1922-1923	235,134	554,199
1923-1924	231,862	715,918
1924-1925	240,597	781,000
1925-1926	237,774	804,644
1926-1927	234,809	831,648
1927-1928	240,769	920,887
1928-1929	239,858	925,140
1929-1930	242,761	939,287
1930-1931	251,533	1,018,047
1931-1932	251,876	1,057,303
1932-1933	254,563	1,063,605
1933 (Oct.1-Dec.31)	-------	127,317
1934*	252,237	959,337
1935.	246,491	986,849
1936.	245,891	1,042,316
1937.	240,833	944,382
1938.	238,302	941,293
1939.	235,227	994,173
1940.	235,110	976,677
1941.	238,111	947,190
1942.	225,199	870,099
1943.	220,928	885,640
1944.	216,072	874,947
1945.	211,331	821,216
1946.	208,376	680,073
1947.	211,624	872,187
1948.	206,550	835,107
1949.	213,354	955,890
1950.	220,383	960,961
1951.	221,212	995,759
1952.	221,990	1,020,450

Continued on next page

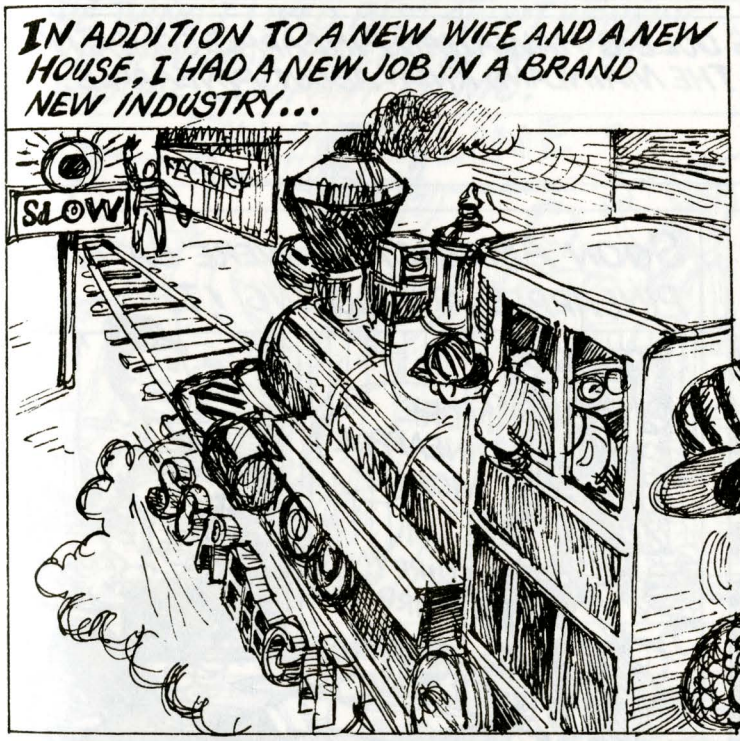
Production Year (Beginning Oct. 1st, Ending Sept. 30th)	Total cane land area (Acres)	Tons of Sugar Produced
1953	221,542	1,099,316
1954	220,138	1,077,347
1955	218,819	1,140,112
1956	220,606	1,099,543
1957	221,336	1,084,646
1958	221,683	764,953
1959	222,588	974,632
1960	224,617	935,744
1961	227,027	1,092,481
1962	228,926	1,120,011
1963	231,321	1,100,768
1964	233,145	1,178,770
1965	235,576	1,217,667
1966	237,499	1,234,121
1967	239,813	1,191,042
1968	242,476	1,232,182
1969	242,216	1,182,414
1970	238,997	1,162,071
1971	232,278	1,229,976
1972	229,611	1,118,883
1973	226,580	1,128,529
1974	224,227	1,040,742
1975	221,426	1,107,199
1976	221,551	1,050,457
1977		

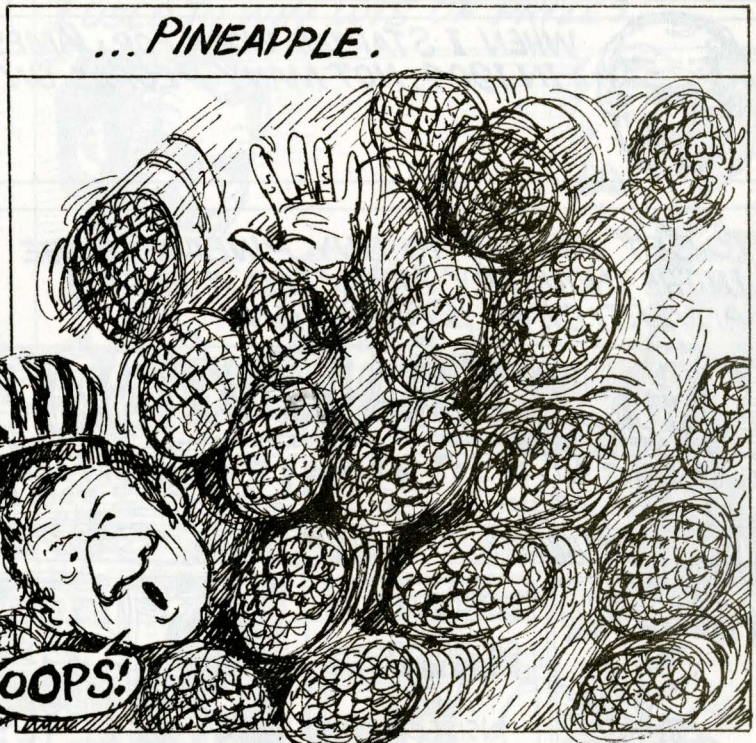
*Beginning in 1934, data are by calendar year.

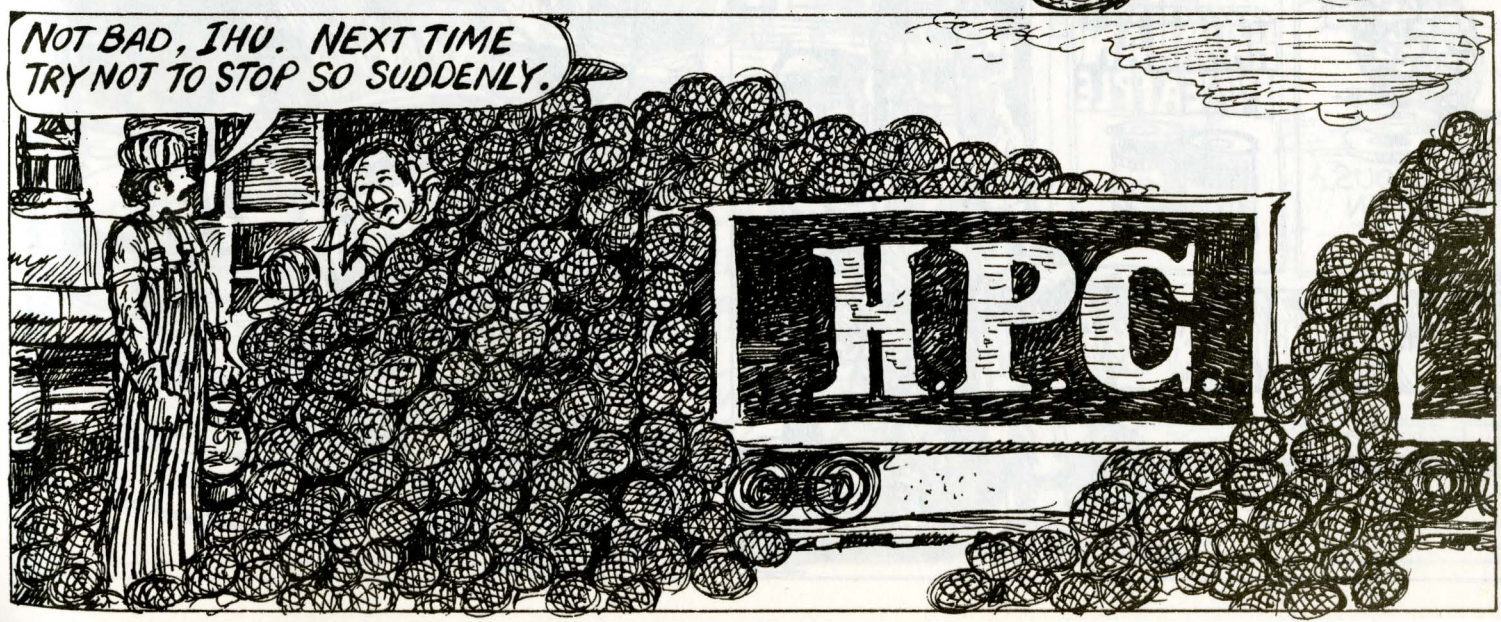
Source: Sugar Manual -- 1977. A Handbook of Statistical Information. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. pp. 10-11.

EPISODE VII: PINEAPPLE

THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED MY WEDDING DAY WERE FULL OF HAPPINESS.



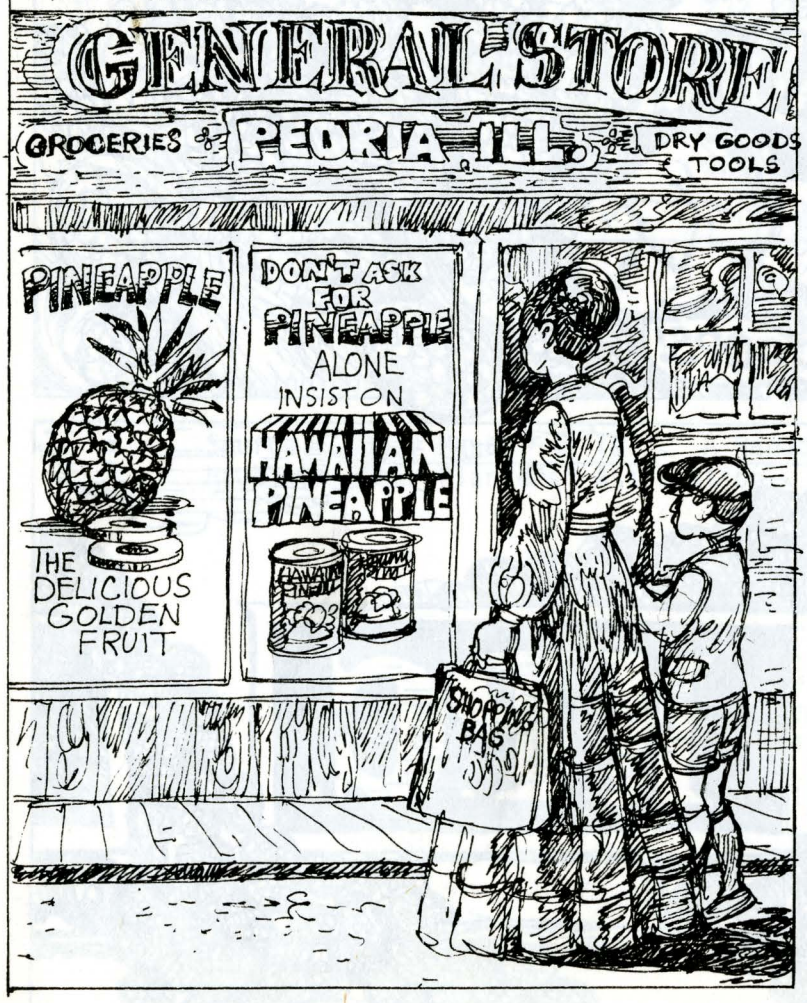




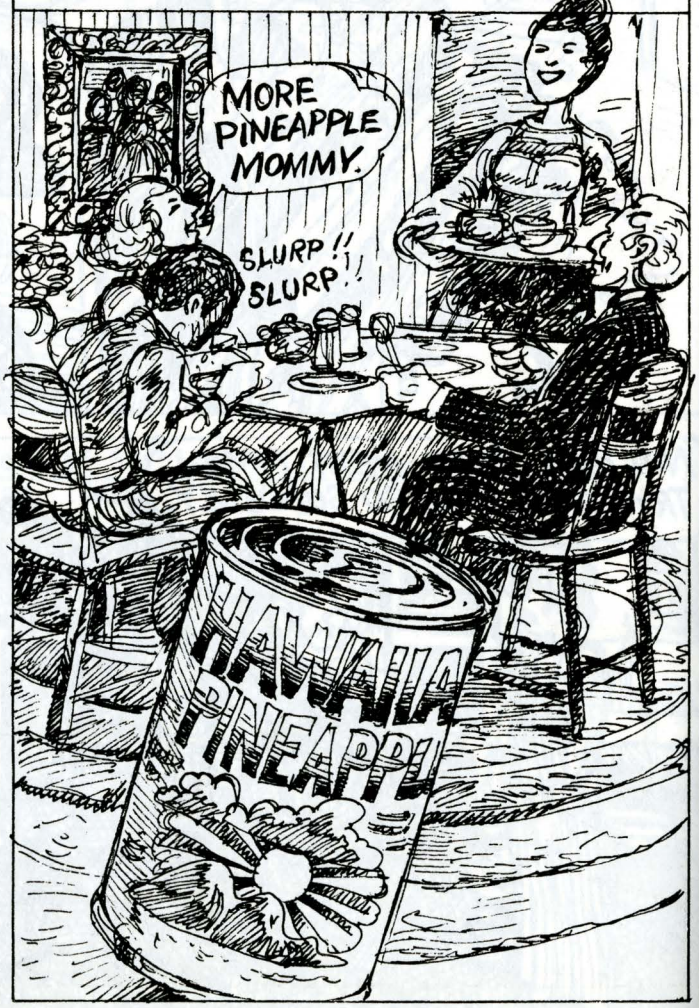
I WAS THE ENGINEER OF THE TRAIN THAT HAULED PINEAPPLE FROM THE FIELDS IN WAHIAWA TO THE CANNERY IN IWILEI.

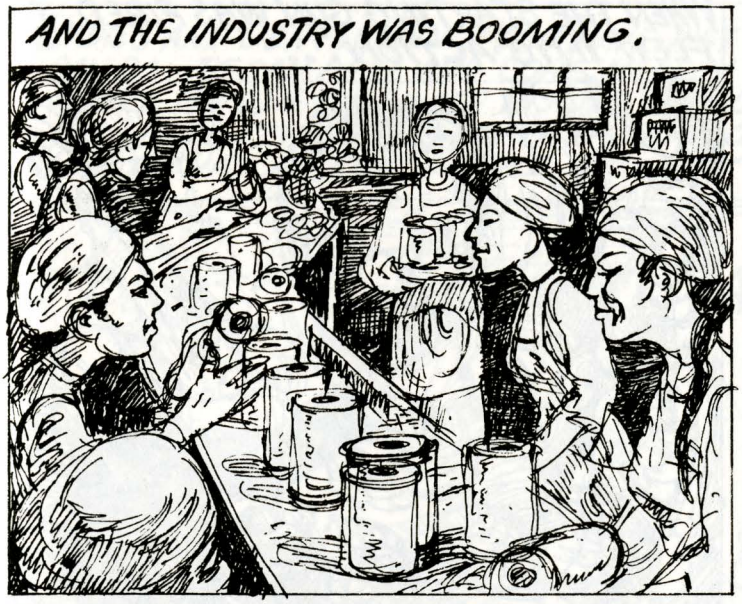
WHEN I STARTED WORK FOR JAMES DOLE'S HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE COMPANY IN 1904, NOT MANY PEOPLE ON THE MAINLAND KNEW ABOUT PINEAPPLE.

TO GET PEOPLE TO BUY PINEAPPLE, WE IN THE INDUSTRY MOUNTED A BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN



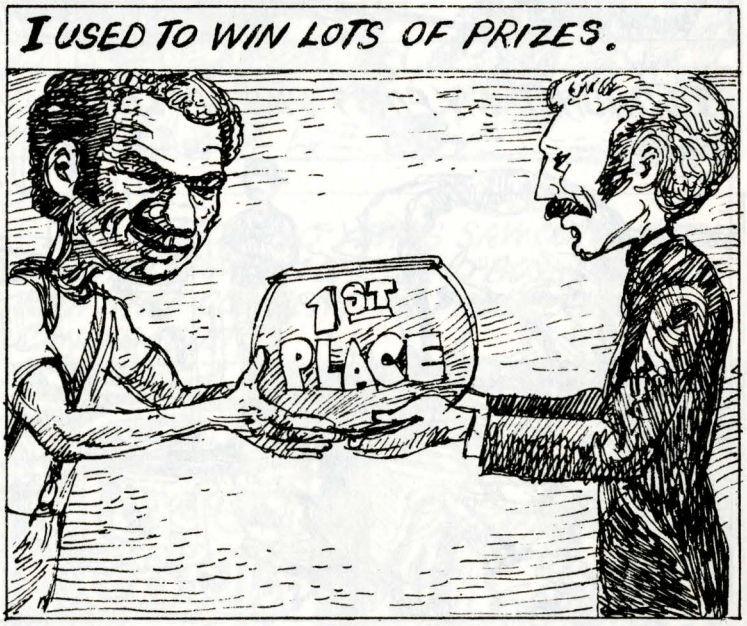
SOON AMERICANS WERE EATING PINEAPPLE AND LOVING IT.

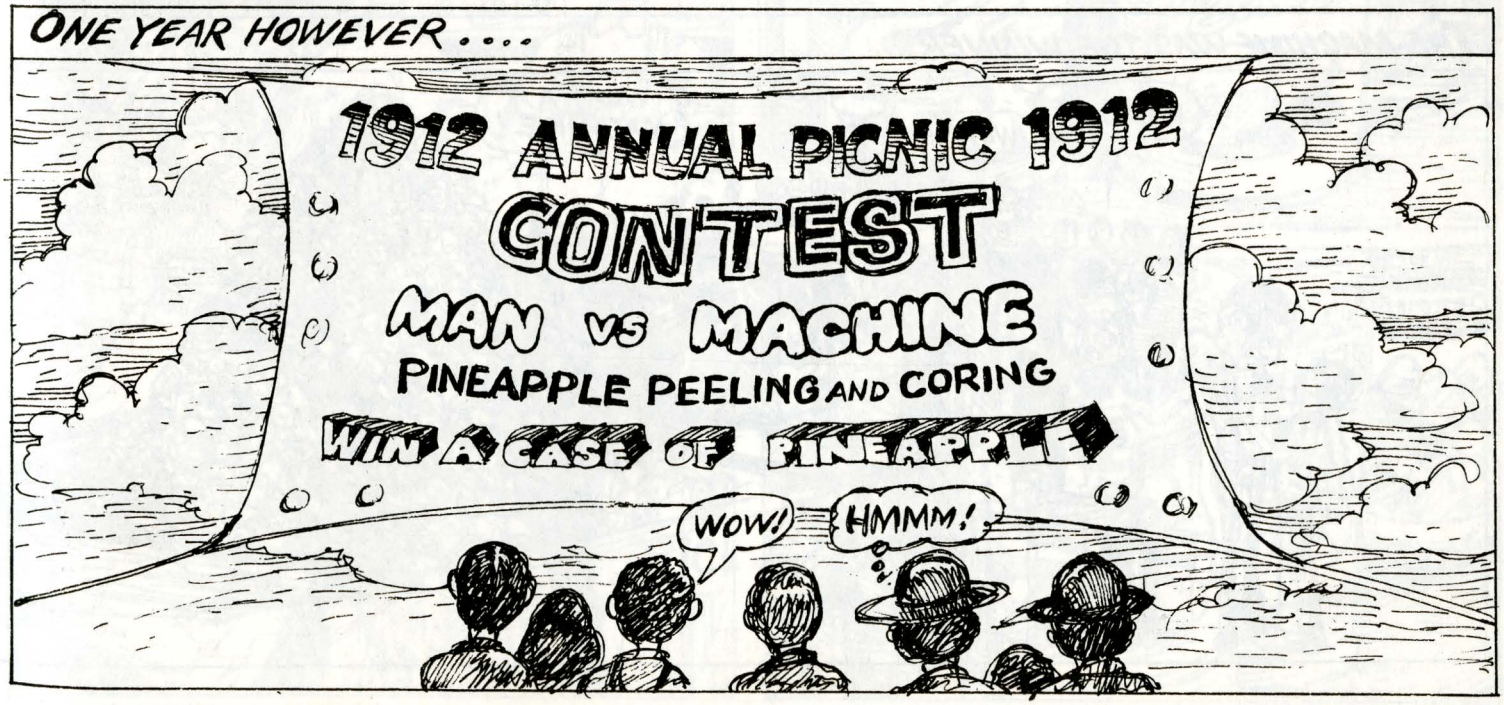


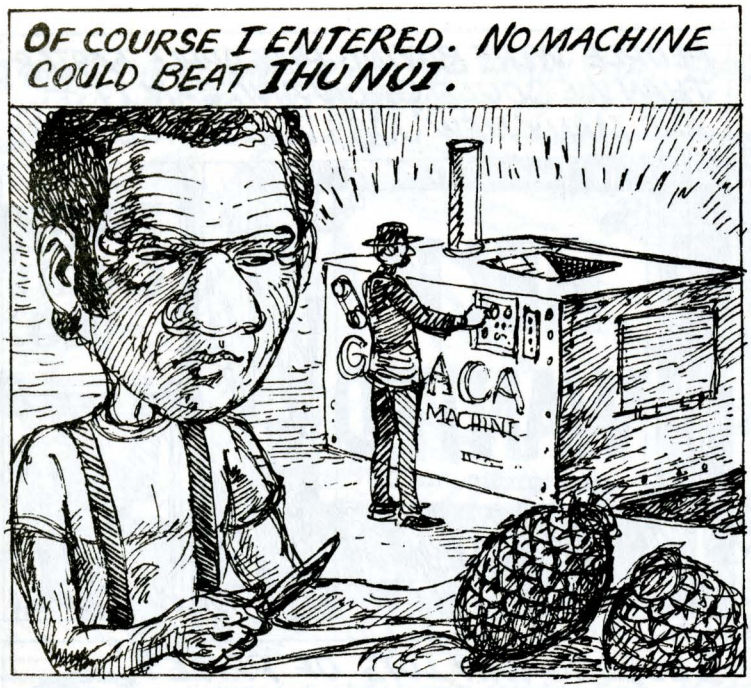

AND THE INDUSTRY WAS BOOMING.

PEOPLE WERE BUYING PINEAPPLE FASTER THAN WE COULD GROW AND CAN IT — AND MANY NEW JOBS WERE BEING CREATED.
HELP WANTED
CANNI
CO.

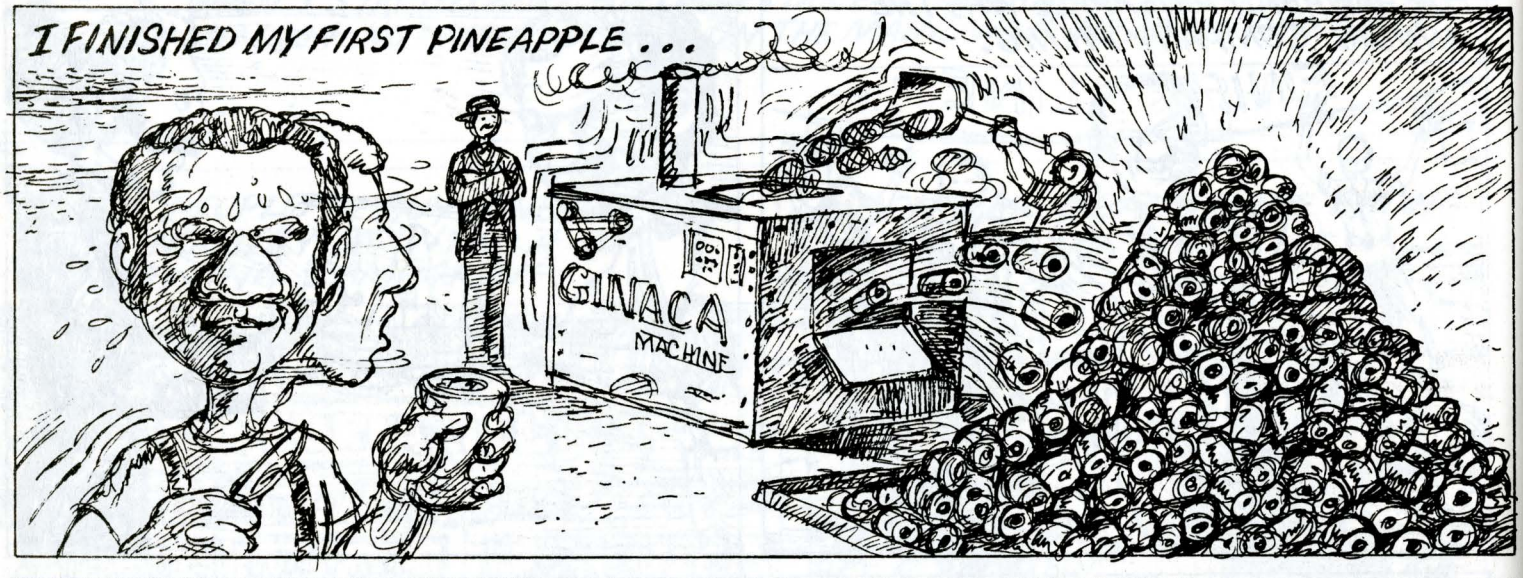
THE THING I LIKED BEST ABOUT WORKING FOR HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE WAS THE ANNUAL COMPANY PICNIC.
FINISH LINE

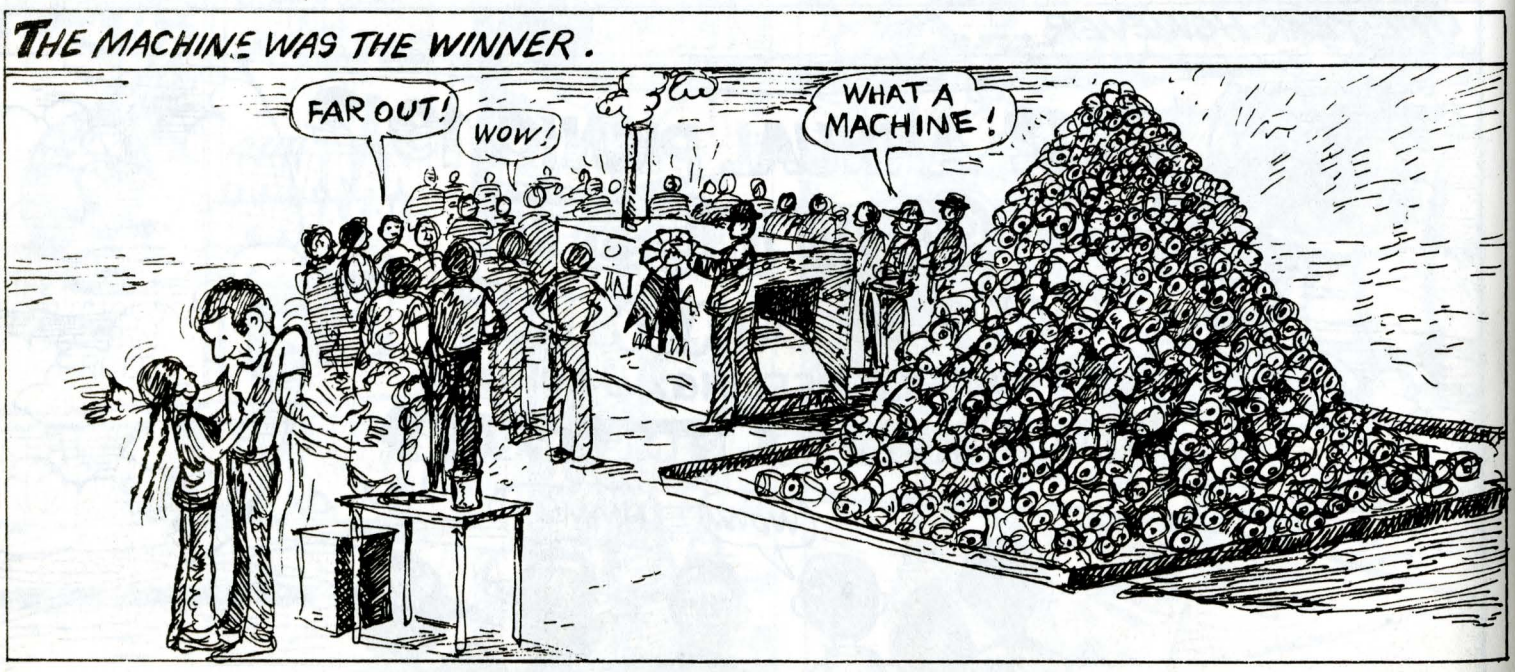

I USED TO WIN LOTS OF PRIZES.
1ST PLACE


ONE YEAR HOWEVER ....
1912 ANNUAL PICNIC 1912
CONTEST
MAN VS MACHINE
PINEAPPLE PEELING AND CORING
WIN A CASE OF PINEAPPLE
WOW!
HMMM!


OF COURSE I ENTERED. NO MACHINE COULD BEAT IHUNUI.
GINACA MACHINE

WHEN THE STARTING GUN WAS FIRED, I FLEW INTO ACTION...


I FINISHED MY FIRST PINEAPPLE...
GINACA MACHINE


THE MACHINE WAS THE WINNER.
FAR OUT!
WOW!
WHAT A MACHINE!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. YOU HAVE JUST SEEN WHAT THIS GREAT NEW GINACA MACHINE CAN DO. IT CAN PEEL AND CORE NEARLY 100 PINEAPPLE A MINUTE. AND DON'T WORRY, NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS JOB BECAUSE OF THE MACHINE. GREATER PRODUCTIVITY MEANS LOWER PRODUCTION COST AND LOWER PRICES - AND YOU ALL KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS, PEOPLE WILL BUY MORE PINEAPPLE.

YAY!

YAY! YAY!!

AND HE WAS RIGHT...

FLOUR FLOUR FLOUR

PINEAPPLE PLEASE

ONE NICKEL

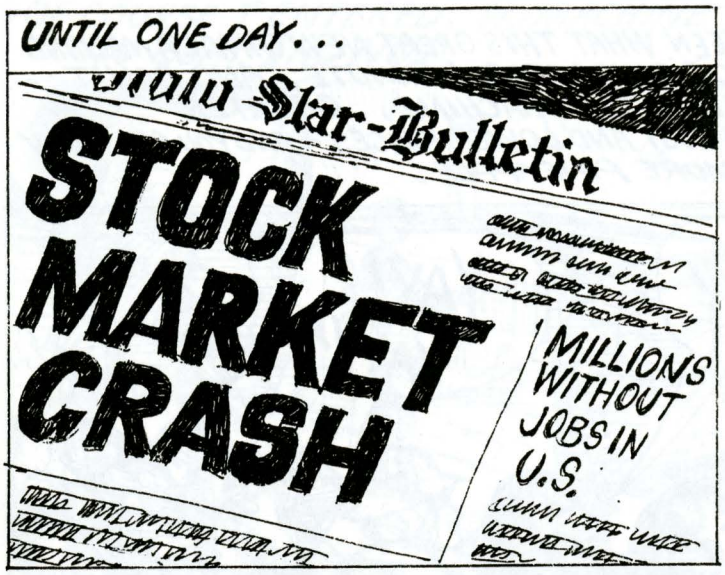
PICK

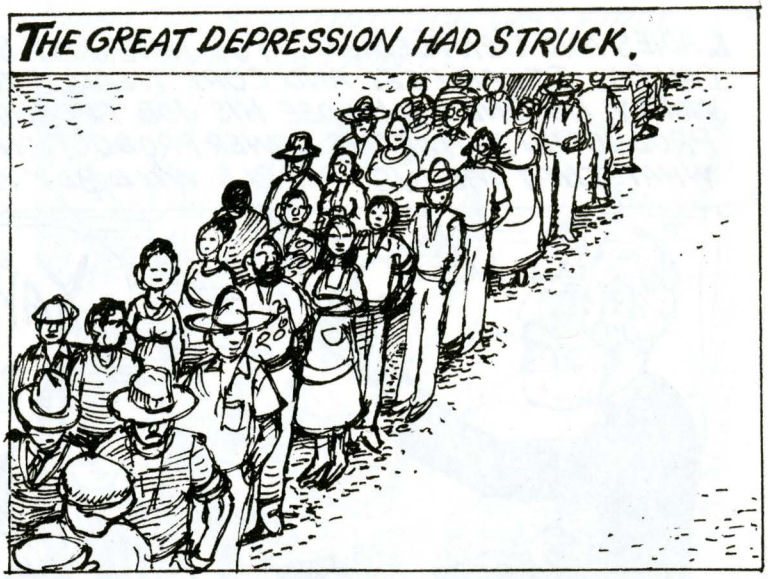
THE FOLLOWING YEARS SAW OUR PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY GROW BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS, EVEN WITH STIFF COMPETITION FROM OTHER CANNED FRUITS.

Perfect Brand PEARS

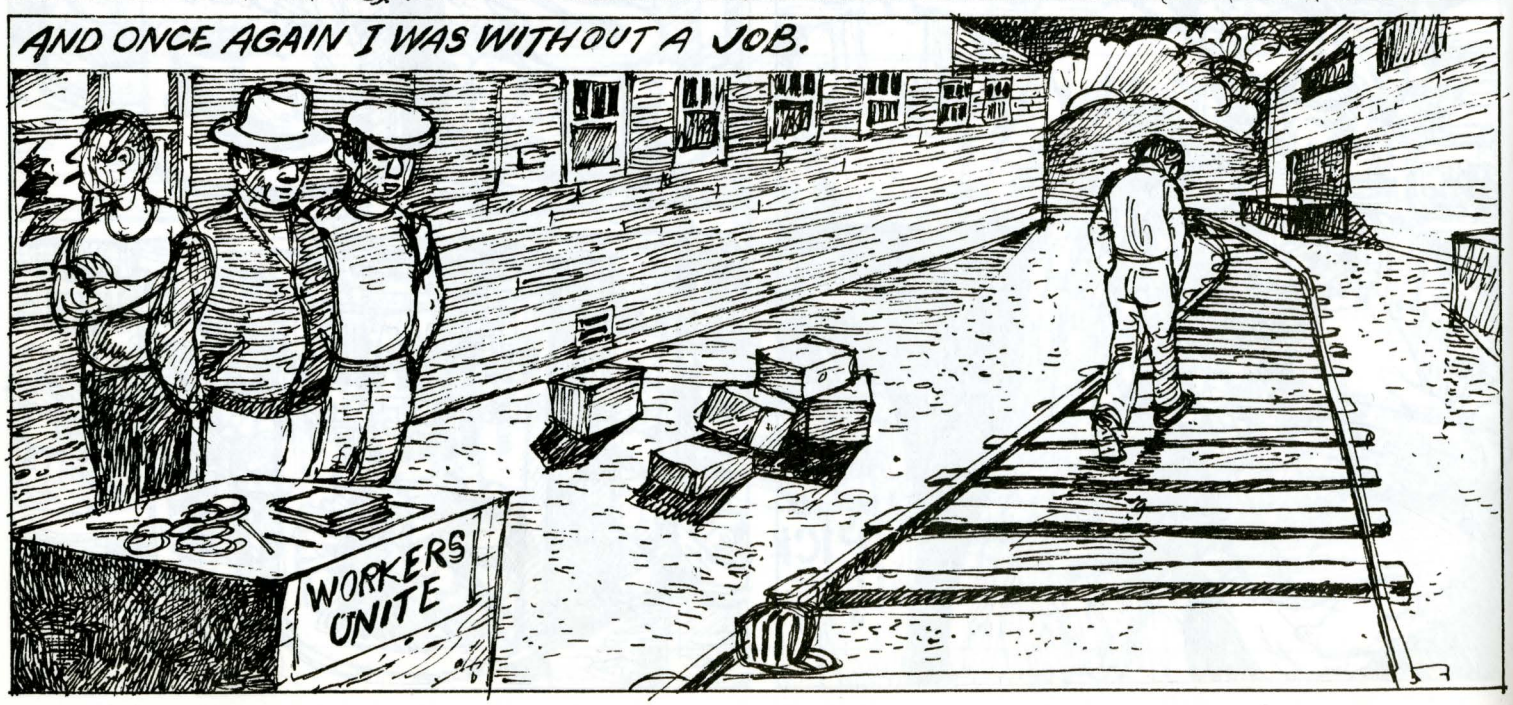
Pancho's Peaches

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE


UNTIL ONE DAY...
Star-Bulletin
STOCK MARKET CRASH
MILLIONS WITHOUT JOBS IN U.S.


THE GREAT DEPRESSION HAD STRUCK.

MILLIONS OF CASES OF CANNED FRUIT REMAINED UNSOLD...
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
1 CASE


AND ONCE AGAIN I WAS WITHOUT A JOB.
WORKERS UNITE

EPISODE VII

Little is known about when pineapple was first introduced to Hawaii. Some people think that early whalers might have brought them to these Islands.

In the 1880's, a few white settlers thought that they might be able to develop a commercial market in pineapple. Thus, the first company of importance was organized in 1891 on lands near Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. Others sprang up shortly near Wahiawa.

However, these early ventures met with little success. One of the major obstacles to success was the presence of a high duty on imports into the U.S. That is to say, high tariffs had to be paid on Hawaiian pineapple during the time before Hawaii became a U.S. Territory. This obstacle was finally cleared by Annexation in 1898.

Thus, beginning with the turn of the twentieth century, a number of entrepreneurs* took up pineapple farming near Wahiawa. Among them was a young man from Boston, Massachusetts, by the name of James Dole who in 1901 organized the Hawaiian Pineapple Company -- presently known as the Dole Pineapple Company -- with a total investment of $15,440 subscribed by friends and associates.

In his first year, James Dole had 16 employees, including himself, and he planted 75,000 pineapple plants in 12 acres of land at Wahiawa. In those days, pineapple had to be canned, because fresh pineapple would spoil if transported by sea over great distances. So, James Dole raised additional money on the U.S. mainland and built a tiny frame cannery which used hand-operated equipment and hand-made cans. His first pack in 1903 was 1,893 cases. In the next year, the pack rose to 8,820 cases; the following year, 25,022 cases. The industry

was on its way.

Other entrepreneurs got into the business as well. By the mid-1950's, when pineapple production reached its peak, the annual pack of canned pineapple and juice averaged nearly 30 million cases.

Since then, the industry in Hawaii has experienced significant decline primarily due to increased foreign competition from such areas as the Philippines and Taiwan.

*Note: An "entrepreneur" is a person who organizes a business and who undertakes a risk for the sake of profit.

EPISODE VII QUESTIONS

1. Cite at least three problems faced by the pineapple industry in its early years.

2. From the list of problems you compiled in question #1 above, describe how the pineapple growers overcame each problem.

3. What do you think the invention of the Ginaca machine did for the pineapple industry?

4. Why was Annexation an important event for the Hawaiian pineapple industry?

5. With what kinds of products does pineapple have to compete with?

The next two questions relate to the table entitled "Hawaiian Pineapple Production", found on the next page.

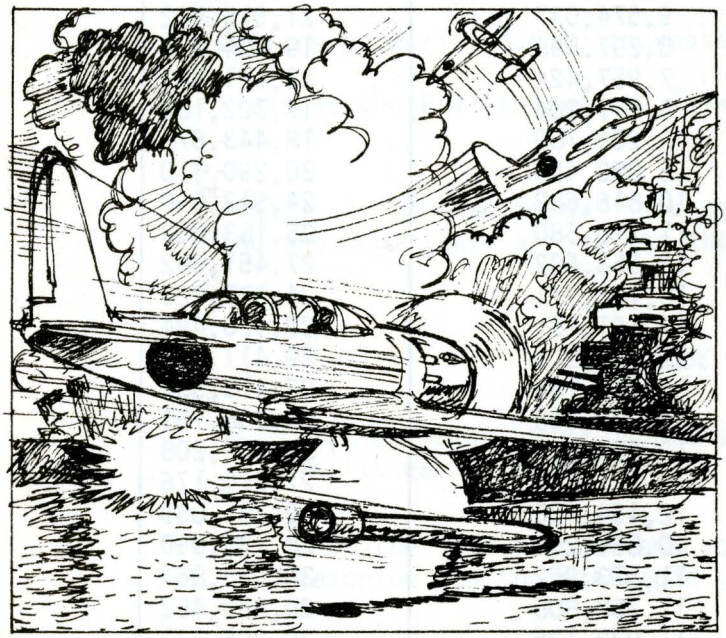
6. In what year, since 1935, was the greatest quantity of pineapple and pineapple juice produced?

7. What has been happening to total production of Hawaiian pineapple over the past ten years? How do you account for this trend?

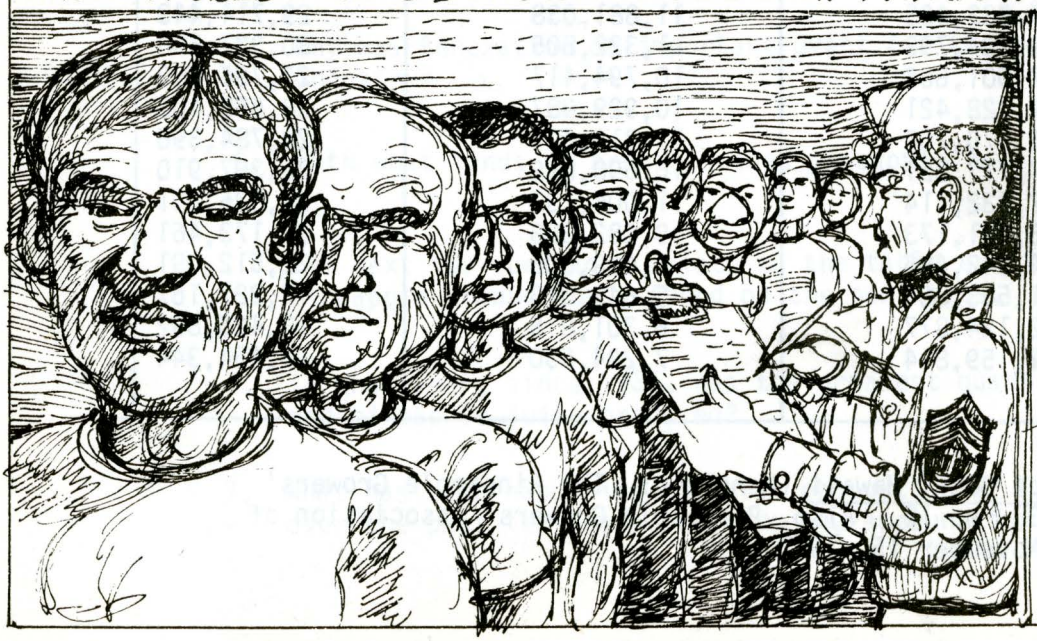
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION			
Pack Year	Pineapple Fruit	Pineapple Juice	Total Pineapple and Juice
1935-36	11,428,246	4,086,930	15,515,176
1936-37	12,070,905	6,811,475	18,882,380
1937-38	12,598,839	7,161,918	19,760,757
1938-39	11,141,577	8,870,987	20,012,564
1939-40	12,923,553	8,555,896	21,479,449
1940-41	10,947,414	10,808,302	21,755,716
1941-42	12,085,968	8,563,012	20,648,980
1942-43	11,942,955	9,574,037	21,516,992
1943-44	11,126,881	8,297,598	19,424,479
1944-45	10,164,219	7,957,424	18,121,643
1945-46	9,050,898	8,671,204	17,722,102
1946-47	10,236,886	8,206,789	18,443,675
1947-48	11,399,856	8,890,454	20,290,310
1948-49	13,696,908	10,816,682	24,513,590
1949-50	14,073,323	11,110,580	25,183,903
1950-51	15,097,960	12,353,602	27,451,562
1951-52	14,689,918	10,197,311	24,887,229
1952-53	16,915,343	12,561,151	29,476,494
1953-54	16,580,814	12,830,204	29,411,018
1954-55	16,399,368	13,014,189	29,413,557
1955-56	18,612,561	12,223,600	30,836,161
1956-57	17,991,805	12,795,403	30,787,208
1957-58	16,798,396	10,471,780	27,270,176
1958-59	17,676,613	12,454,426	30,131,039
1959-60	17,286,739	10,850,251	28,136,990
1960-61	18,461,912	11,573,952	30,035,864
1961-62	18,121,674	11,758,808	29,880,482
1962-63	18,457,107	11,938,126	30,395,233
1963-64	17,644,797	11,149,792	28,794,589
1964-65	16,301,014	10,427,798	26,728,812
1965-66	17,833,405	11,881,038	29,714,443
1966-67	19,004,793	11,322,805	30,327,598
1967-68	17,001,665	10,794,417	27,796,082
1968-69	17,728,421	10,929,987	28,658,408
1969-70	16,970,762	11,813,634	28,784,396
1970-71	17,717,851	10,590,059	28,307,910
1971-72	17,832,714	11,004,137	28,836,851
1972-73	15,891,173	9,282,288	25,173,461
1973-74	14,042,485	8,469,606	22,512,091
1974-75	11,583,854	5,643,313	17,227,167
1975-76	12,124,877	6,301,015	18,425,892
1976-77	12,159,814	7,294,530	19,454,344

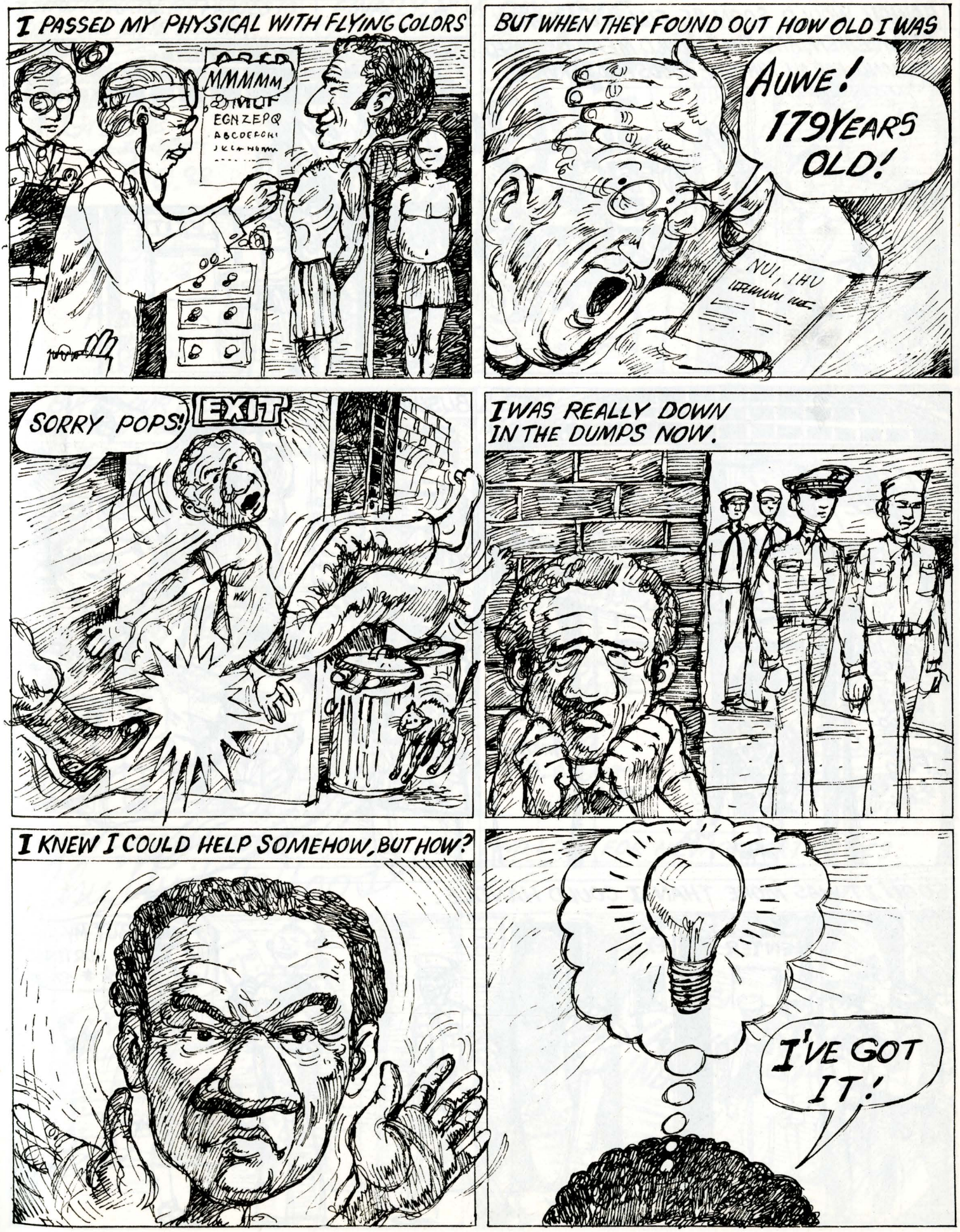
Source: 1973 Pineapple Fact Book, Hawaii (Honolulu: The Pineapple Growers' Association of Hawaii, 1973), p. 18. Also, Pineapple Growers' Association of Hawaii *Bulletin No. 1295*, November 15, 1977.

EPISODE VIII: W.W.II.



I WAS STILL UNEMPLOYED WHEN THE WAR STARTED .... BUT I FIGURED THAT IT WAS NO PROBLEM SINCE I WAS BOUND TO DO MY PATRIOTIC DUTY.




I PASSED MY PHYSICAL WITH FLYING COLORS
MMMMM
EGNZEPQ
ABCDEFGHI
BUT WHEN THEY FOUND OUT HOW OLD I WAS
AUWE! 179 YEARS OLD!
SORRY POPS!
EXIT
I WAS REALLY DOWN IN THE DUMPS NOW.
I KNEW I COULD HELP SOMEHOW, BUT HOW?
I'VE GOT IT!

HAWAII WOULD SOON BE FILLING UP WITH SERVICEMEN, AND THAT WOULD MEAN INCREASED DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS AND SERVICES.
OFFICE FOR RENT
SO...
Chu Nui
EXIT
Chu Nui's Tattoos
GRAND OPENING
Betty Grable $5.00
Heart $3.00
Flag $2.00
Mom $1.00
U.S.M.C. .50¢
Anchor .50¢
BUSINESS WAS GREAT.
U.S.M.C.
SOON IT WAS MORE THAN I COULD HANDLE.
ENTER
EXIT
Betty Grable 5
Heart 3
Mom 1.00
USMC 50¢
Anchor 50¢
DONNA
BUT MY NAME IS HORTENSE

I HAD TO RAISE MY PRICES TO KEEP THE LINE DOWN.
Betty Grable
$5.00
$10.00
Heart
$3.00
$6.00
Flag
$2.00
$4.00
FINALLY...V.J. DAY, 1945.
PEACE
...BUT AS OUR TROOPS BEGAN TO LEAVE, BUSINESS WENT DOWN.
ALOHA
I EVEN LOWERED MY PRICES, BUT I STILL HAD FEW TAKERS.
Betty Grable
$5.00
.50¢ $10.00
Heart
$3.00
.25¢ $6.00
Flag
$2.00
15¢ $4.00
I HAD TO CLOSE MY TATTOO PARLOR....
Chu Nui's Tattoos
CLOSED
Mom
AND LOOK FOR NEW OPPORTUNITIES.
WANT ADS
1945
SPORTS
YANKS CLIP INDIANS

EPISODE VIII

The impact of World War II on Hawaii was dramatic. In a brief four years (1940-44), the population of Hawaii doubled as over 400,000 military personnel were stationed in Hawaii. Hawaii became a military camp. Enormous strains were placed on the available resources in Hawaii. Over night, Hawaii had to redirect its resources from peacetime use to the war effort.

Some businesses totally converted to war tasks. For example, the entire tuna boat fleet owned by Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. was commissioned to patrol duty. Its yard performed repairs; its cannery was converted to an assembly plant; and its warehouse was leased to the Army.

Sugar and pineapple plantations too were affected by the war effort, because plantations loaned men and materials to the armed forces and provided housing for troops. Despite an all-out government urge to increase the production of sugar and pineapple, the number of plantation laborers steadily declined and school children were recruited to work in the fields.

Shortages were evident everywhere. Housing was desperately short. Many families crowded into a single house. Some lived in garages or in shacks made of packing boxes. Some lived in the open. Rents soared and in 1941 rent control was implemented.

Because of huge military and civilian payrolls, demand for nearly everything escalated. Severe limitations on supply occurred because most available shipping capacity was directed to military use, and price control over all commodities was implemented in 1942.

The lack of shipping raised concerns about food supply in Hawaii. Even before the War, Hawaii had become increasingly dependent on outside sources. Attempts were made to raise food on plantations during the War, but were not successful. More successful were the many individual plots in community gardens and home backyards -- called Victory Gardens -- which produced impressive quantities of produce.

Gasoline and tires were rationed, making it difficult for people to travel. Likewise, business deliveries were curtailed.

In short, business was not as usual during the War. Nor was business "as usual" after the War. America had learned a lesson about the value of military preparedness from Pearl Harbor, and as part of its international defense establishment Hawaii became the cornerstone of U.S. military might in the Pacific. Since World War II, defense spending has grown to become Hawaii's second largest industry.

EPISODE VIII QUESTIONS

1. What happened to the population of Hawaii during World War II?

2. In the narrative portion of this episode, we mention that "shortages were evident everywhere" during World War II. Explain briefly, in terms of supply and demand, how these shortages came about.

3. Below are six fictitious newspaper headlines. In each case there has been a change in supply or demand that has caused the price to change. For each headline, specify whether the change in price is due to a change in supply or a change in demand.

   a. "Orchid Crop on Big Island Ruined by High Winds -- Orchid Prices Soar"

   b. "New Source of Bat Guano Found in Nuuanu Cave -- Fertilizer Prices Fall"

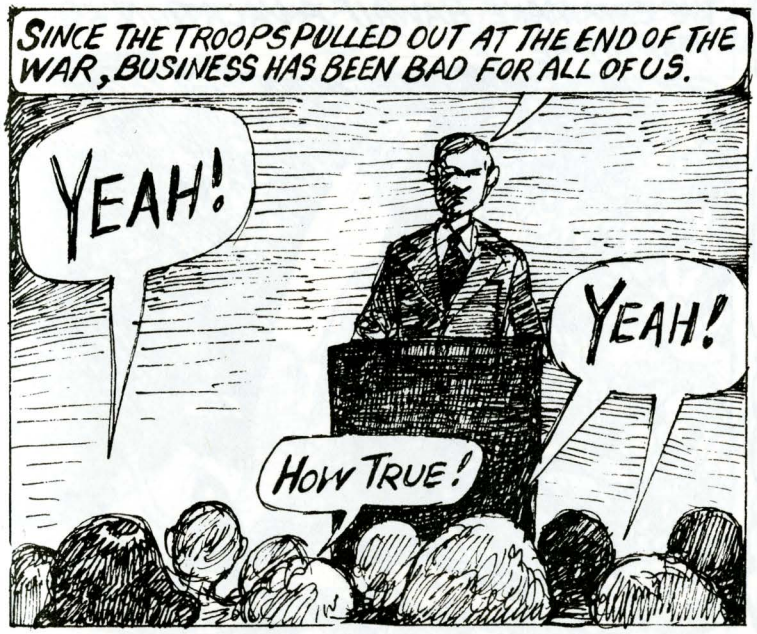
   c. "Fire Sweeps Oregon and Washington -- Lumber Prices Skyrocket"

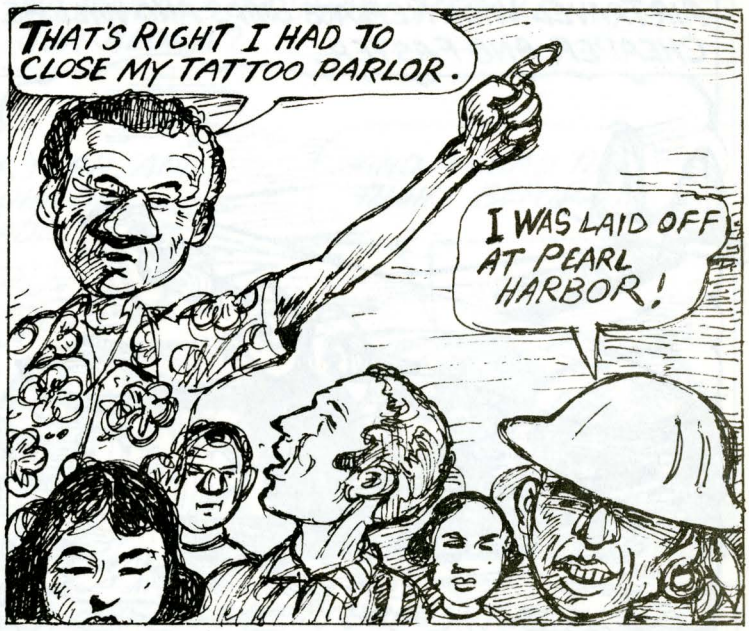
   d. "Scientists Discover Link Between Manapua and Cancer -- Manapua Prices Down"

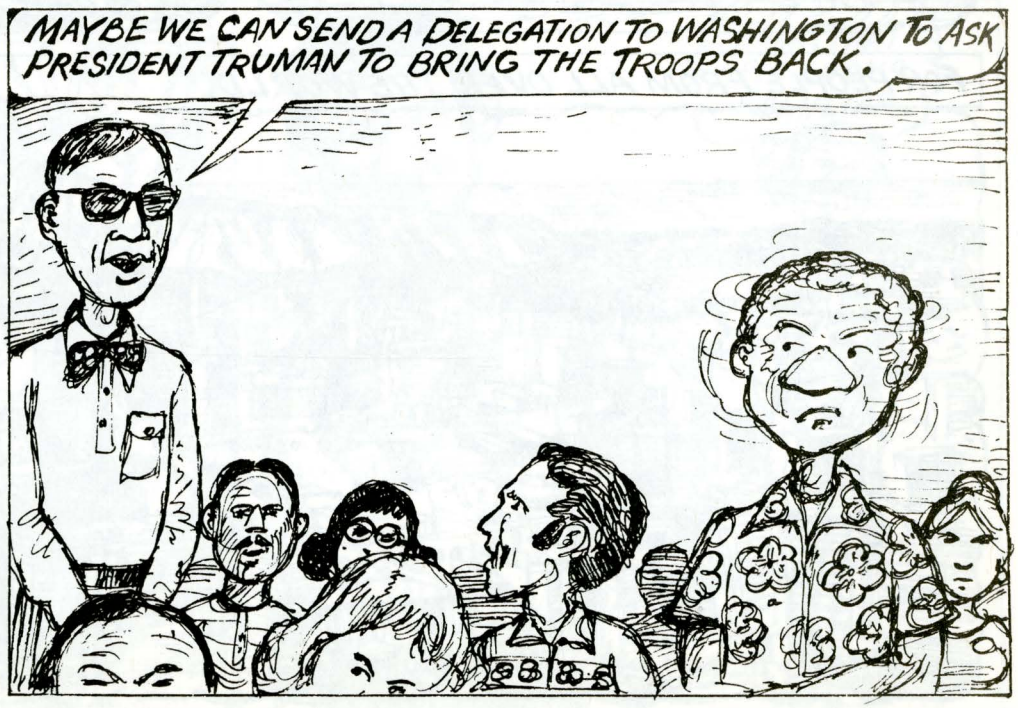
   e. "Shipping Strike Cuts Off Hawaii -- Prices for Most Goods Go Up"

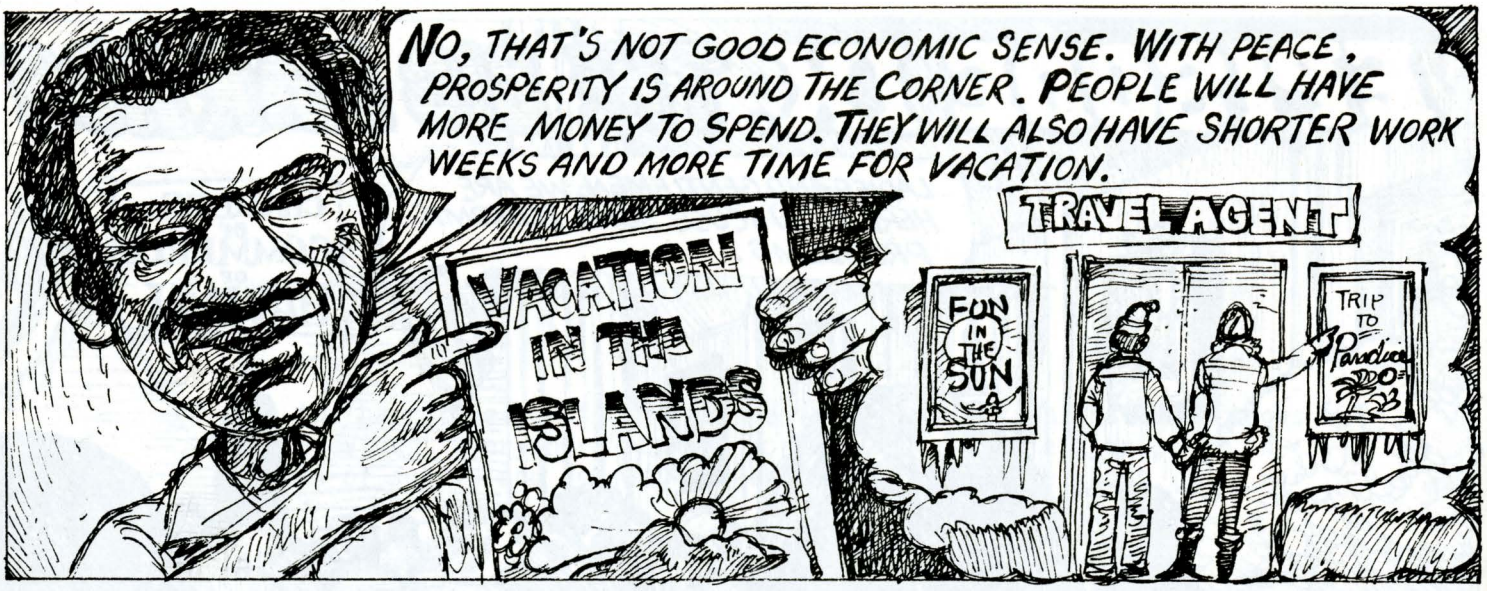
   f. "Population Boom Hits Hawaii -- Land Prices Soar"

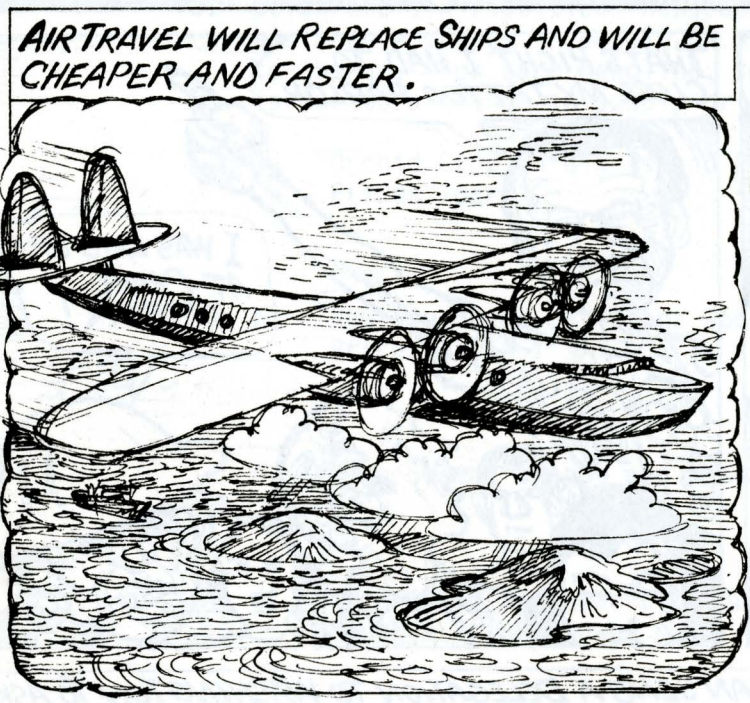
EPISODE IX: THE BIG PARADE



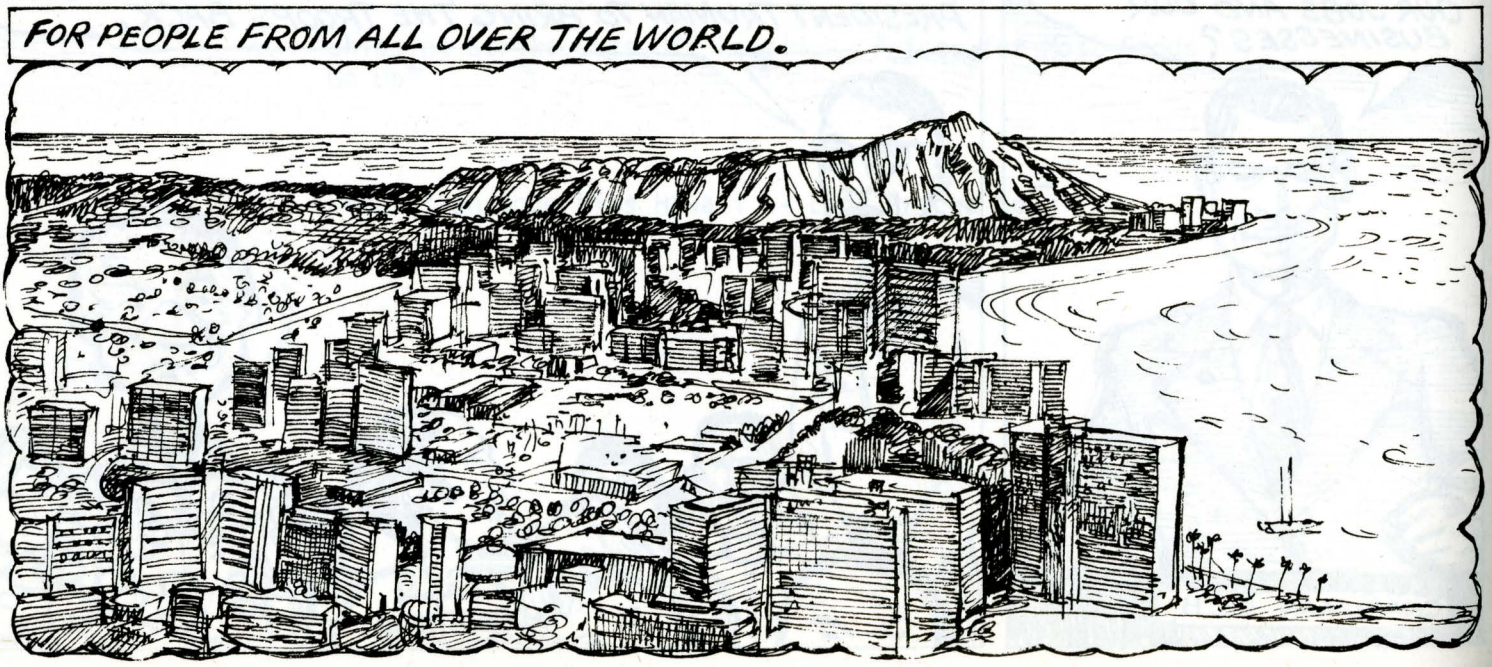





NO, THAT'S NOT GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE. WITH PEACE, PROSPERITY IS AROUND THE CORNER. PEOPLE WILL HAVE MORE MONEY TO SPEND. THEY WILL ALSO HAVE SHORTER WORK WEEKS AND MORE TIME FOR VACATION.
VACATION IN THE ISLANDS
TRAVEL AGENT
FUN IN THE SUN
TRIP TO Paradise

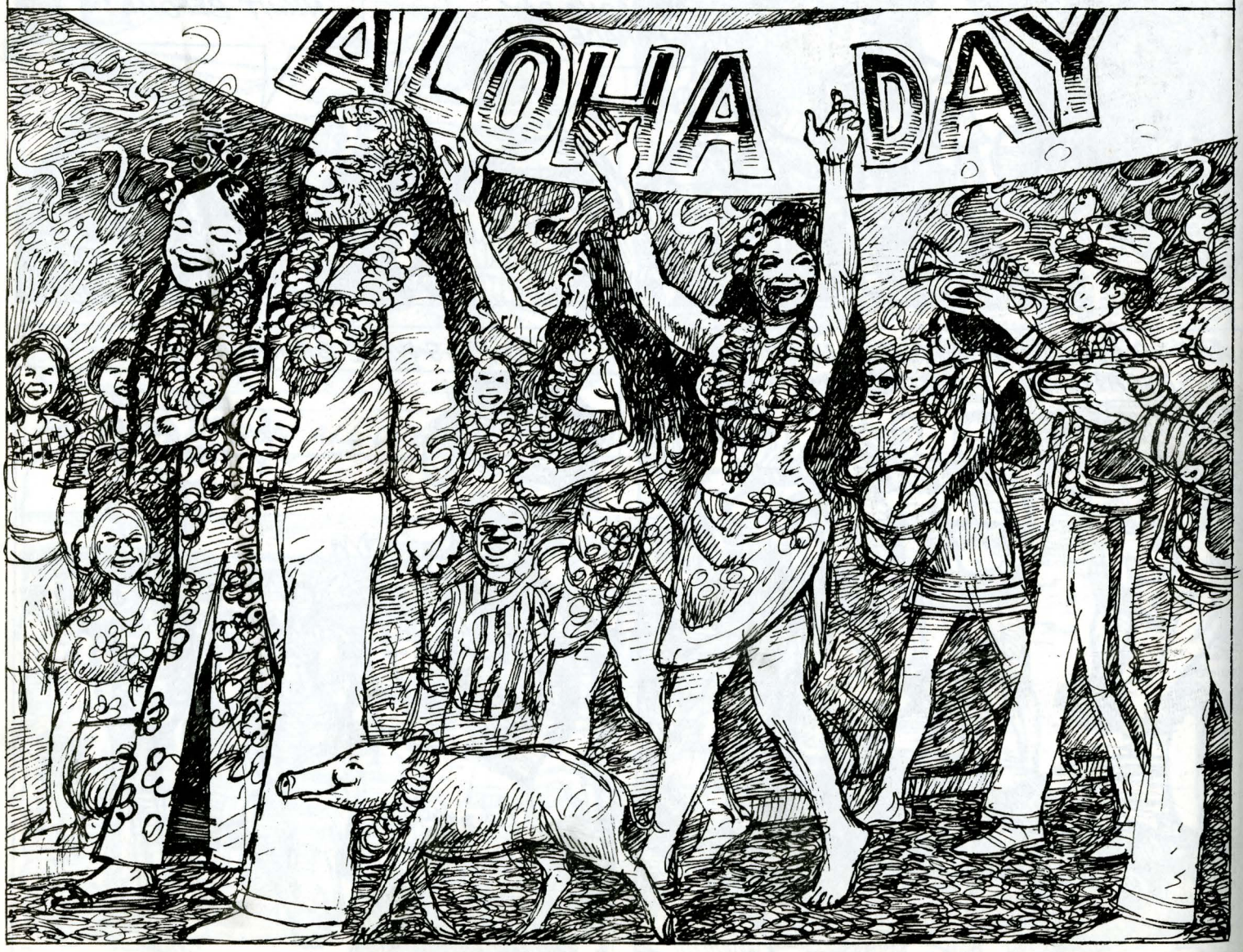

AIR TRAVEL WILL REPLACE SHIPS AND WILL BE CHEAPER AND FASTER.

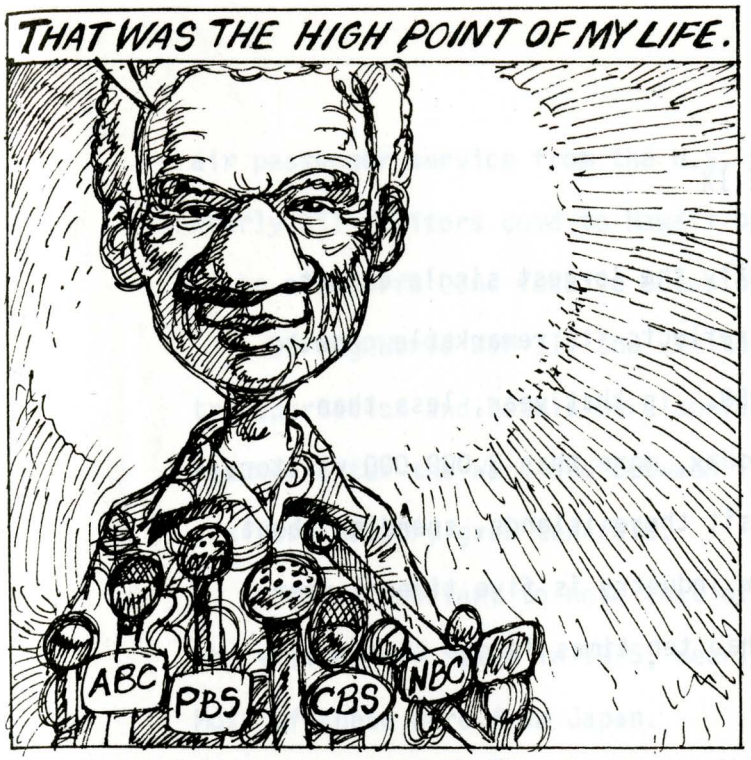
WE CAN MAKE HAWAII A VACATION PARADISE.


FOR PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

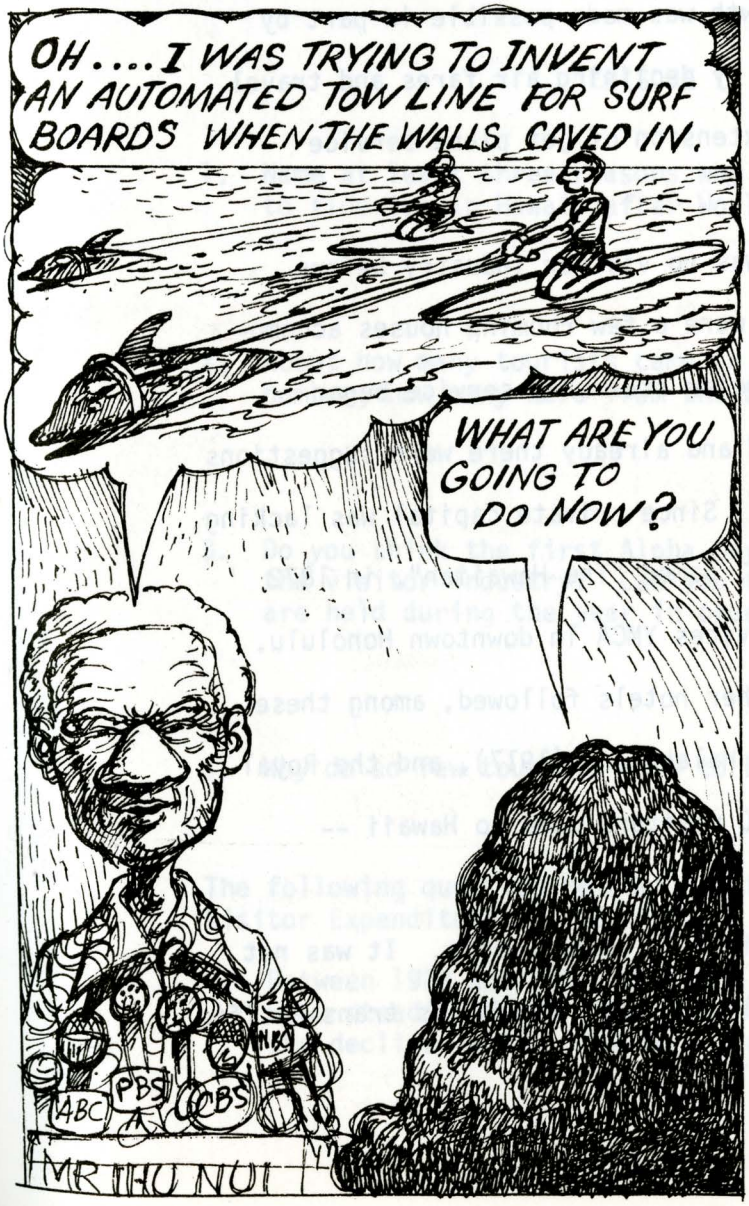
INSTEAD OF TATTOO PARLORS WE CAN OPEN MUUMUU FACTORIES...
LILA'S MUMUS
FACTORY DIRECT
WE CAN LEARN TO BECOME HOTEL MANAGERS, TOUR GUIDES, ENTERTAINERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
ALOHA!
WIKI WIKI TOURS
GREAT, BUT HOW?
HOW ABOUT A BIG PARADE TO SHOW PEOPLE EVERYWHERE OUR ALOHA?
YEAH, YEAH, AND AN ALOHA DAY PARADE.
AND A LUAU THE NIGHT BEFORE!
AND SO EVERYONE PITCHED IN ON THE PREPARATIONS. A BIG IMU WAS MADE...
... AND PIGS WERE BROUGHT IN.
HMM, THAT PIG LOOKS FAMILIAR

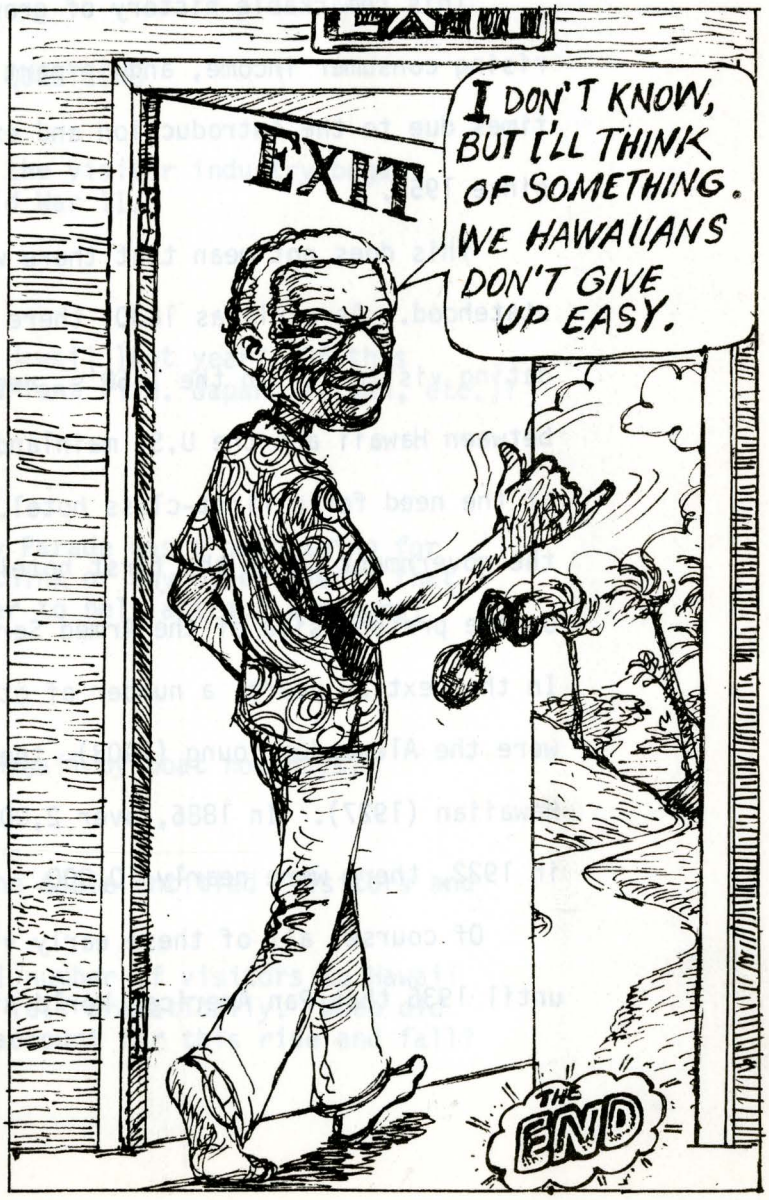
THE NEXT DAY WE MARCHED TOGETHER IN THE PARADE.




THAT WAS THE HIGH POINT OF MY LIFE.
ABC
PBS
CBS
NBC

BUT IHU, THAT WAS 20 YEARS AGO! WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING SINCE?
MR IHU NUI


OH.... I WAS TRYING TO INVENT AN AUTOMATED TOW LINE FOR SURF BOARDS WHEN THE WALLS CAVED IN.
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?
ABC
PBS
CBS
MR IHU NUI


EXIT
I DON'T KNOW, BUT I'LL THINK OF SOMETHING. WE HAWAIIANS DON'T GIVE UP EASY.
THE END

EPISODE IX

The visitor industry is presently the largest single export industry in Hawaii. That it is so reflects its remarkable growth since Hawaii gained statehood in 1959. In that year, less than 250,000 visitors came to Hawaii. Today, more than 3,000,000 visitors from all over the world annually visit these islands, spending about $1.5 billion in Hawaii. The visitor industry is five times larger than the sugar industry, and more than ten times larger than the pineapple industry.

This remarkable history of growth was made possible in part by rising consumer income, and in part by declining air fares and travel times due to the introduction and extension of jet plane service since 1959.

This does not mean that there was no visitor industry before statehood. As early as 1830, there were a few rooming houses accomodating visitors. In the 1860's, regular steamship service began between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland and already there were suggestions of the need for a first-class hotel. Since private capital was lacking, the government built the first hotel, named "The Hawaiian", in 1872 on the present site of the Armed Services YMCA in downtown Honolulu. In the next 25 years, a number of other hotels followed, among these were the Alexander Young (1903), the Halekulani (1917), and the Royal Hawaiian (1927). In 1886, over 2,000 visitors came to Hawaii -- in 1922, there were nearly 10,000.

Of course, all of these early visitors came by ship. It was not until 1936 that Pan American World Airways inaugurated its trans-Pacific

air passenger service from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii. But today, nearly all visitors come to Hawaii by air. "Boat Day", which used to be a colorful and festive occasion, is gone forever.

During World War II, the visitor industry was suspended as transportation and hotels were converted to military use. It was resumed after the War; and between 1947 and statehood, Hawaii's visitor industry grew ten-fold.

It is important to note that of the over 3 million tourists who visited our State in 1975, nearly 700,000 came from the Orient. Most of these were from Japan.

EPISODE IX QUESTIONS

1. Name at least three reasons why the visitor industry began to flourish in Hawaii after World War II.

2. About how many tourists came to Hawaii last year? Of this number, how many were from the Orient (i.e. Japan, Taiwan, etc.)?

3. Do you think the first Aloha Day Parade was a good thing for the visitor industry? Can you think of any other events that are held during the year in order to help attract visitors?

4. Why do so few tourists come to Hawaii by boat nowadays?

The following question relates to the table entitled "Visitors and Visitor Expenditures: 1922-1977".

5. Between 1922 and 1934, the total number of visitors to Hawaii rose steadily for a while, then fell dramatically. When did the decline begin? How do you account for this rise and fall?

VISITORS AND VISITOR EXPENDITURES:
1922-1977

Year	Visitors Staying Overnight or Longer: Total	Westbound[2]	Eastbound[3]	Visitor Expenditures[1]
1922	9,676	8,493	1,183	$ 4,400,000
1923	12,021	10,699	1,322	5,500,000
1924	12,468	11,311	1,157	5,700,000
1925	15,193	13,689	1,504	7,200,000
1926	16,762	15,177	1,585	8,000,000
1927	17,451	15,693	1,758	8,200,000
1928	19,980	18,275	1,705	9,200,000
1929	22,190	20,041	2,149	10,300,000
1930	18,651	16,995	1,656	8,700,000
1931	15,780	14,332	1,448	6,900,000
1932	10,370	9,464	906	4,100,000
1933	10,111	9,345	766	3,800,000
1934	16,161	14,841	1,320	6,300,000
1935	19,933	18,030	1,903	7,900,000
1936	22,199	20,039	2,160	8,900,000
1937	21,987	19,489	2,498	9,500,000
1938	23,043	20,853	2,190	10,200,000
1939	24,390	21,737	2,653	11,000,000
1940	25,373	23,369	2,004	12,000,000
1941	31,846	30,425	1,421	16,400,000
1942-45	War Years -- visitor industry suspended.			
1946	15,000	*	*	6,300,000
1947	25,000	*	*	12,100,000
1948	36,397	*	*	18,900,000
1949	34,386	*	*	17,700,000
1950	46,593	*	*	24,200,000
1951	51,565	47,634	3,931	28,980,000
1952	60,539	54,618	5,921	32,800,000
1953	80,346	72,152	8,194	42,600,000
1954	91,289	81,388	9,901	48,900,000
1955	109,798	98,105	11,693	55,000,000
1956	133,815	114,813	19,002	65,000,000
1957	168,829	141,518	27,311	77,600,000
1958	171,588	139,984	31,604	82,700,000
1959	243,216	207,645	35,571	109,000,000
1960	296,517	250,795	45,722	131,000,000
1961	319,807	248,540	71,267	137,000,000
1962	362,145	279,625	82,520	154,000,000
1963	429,140	332,680	96,460	186,000,000
Adjusted:				
1964	563,925	460,290	103,635	205,000,000
1965	686,928	567,218	119,710	225,000,000
1966	835,456	686,886	148,570	280,000,000
1967	1,124,818	893,103	231,715	380,000,000
1968	1,314,571	1,015,844	298,727	440,000,000
1969	1,527,012	1,181,029	345,983	525,000,000

Continued on next page

Year	Total	Westbound[2]	Eastbound[3]	Visitor Expenditures[1]
1970	1,798,591	1,377,756	420,835	570,000,000
1971	1,818,944	1,430,325	388,619	645,000,000
1972	2,244,377	1,782,737	461,640	755,000,000
1973	2,630,952	2,067,861	563,091	890,000,000
1974	2,786,489	2,184,620	601,869	1,225,000,000
1975	2,829,105	2,207,417	621,688	1,270,000,000
1976	3,220,151	2,551,601	668,550	1,450,000,000
1977	*	*	*	*

[1]Excludes expenditures for trans-Pacific transportation.

[2]Arriving from North America.

[3]Arriving from Asia or Oceania.

[4]For survey nonresponse.

*Not available.

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, *Annual Research Report* (annual), and records.

DIRECT INCOME FROM MAJOR EXPORT INDUSTRIES: 1958-1976

(In millions of dollars.)

Year	Total for four major industries	Value of sales		Defense expenditures	Visitor expenditures[1]
		Raw sugar & molasses	Fresh and processed pineapple		
1958.....	613	98.0	130.1	301.7	83
1959.....	676	122.9	128.3	316.0	109
1960.....	720	118.4	119.4	351.4	131
1961.....	771	136.5	117.5	379.9	137
1962.....	766	149.3	115.0	348.0	154
1963.....	839	181.7	123.7	347.5	186
1964.....	879	154.6	126.9	392.6	205
1965.....	948	165.7	126.7	430.2	225
1966.....	1,076	179.6	127.7	488.4	280
1967.....	1,255	180.3	133.3	561.4	380
1968.....	1,331	189.1	127.5	574.6	440
1969.....	1,480	179.0	125.4	625.9	550
1970.....	1,561	187.8	138.6	639.4	595
1971.....	1,758	202.9	141.4	708.8	705
1972.....	1,914	184.7	145.4	744.2	840
1973.....	2,226	222.2	142.4	840.9	1,020
1974.....	2,927	676.6	127.1	897.9	1,225
1975.....	2,756	366.1	136.7	982.8	1,270
1976.....	2,856	252.0	120.0	1,034.2	1,450

[1]Direct visitor expenditures in Hawaii, exclusive of transpacific transportation and expenditures of carriers and crews. Data for 1969-1973 are revisions.

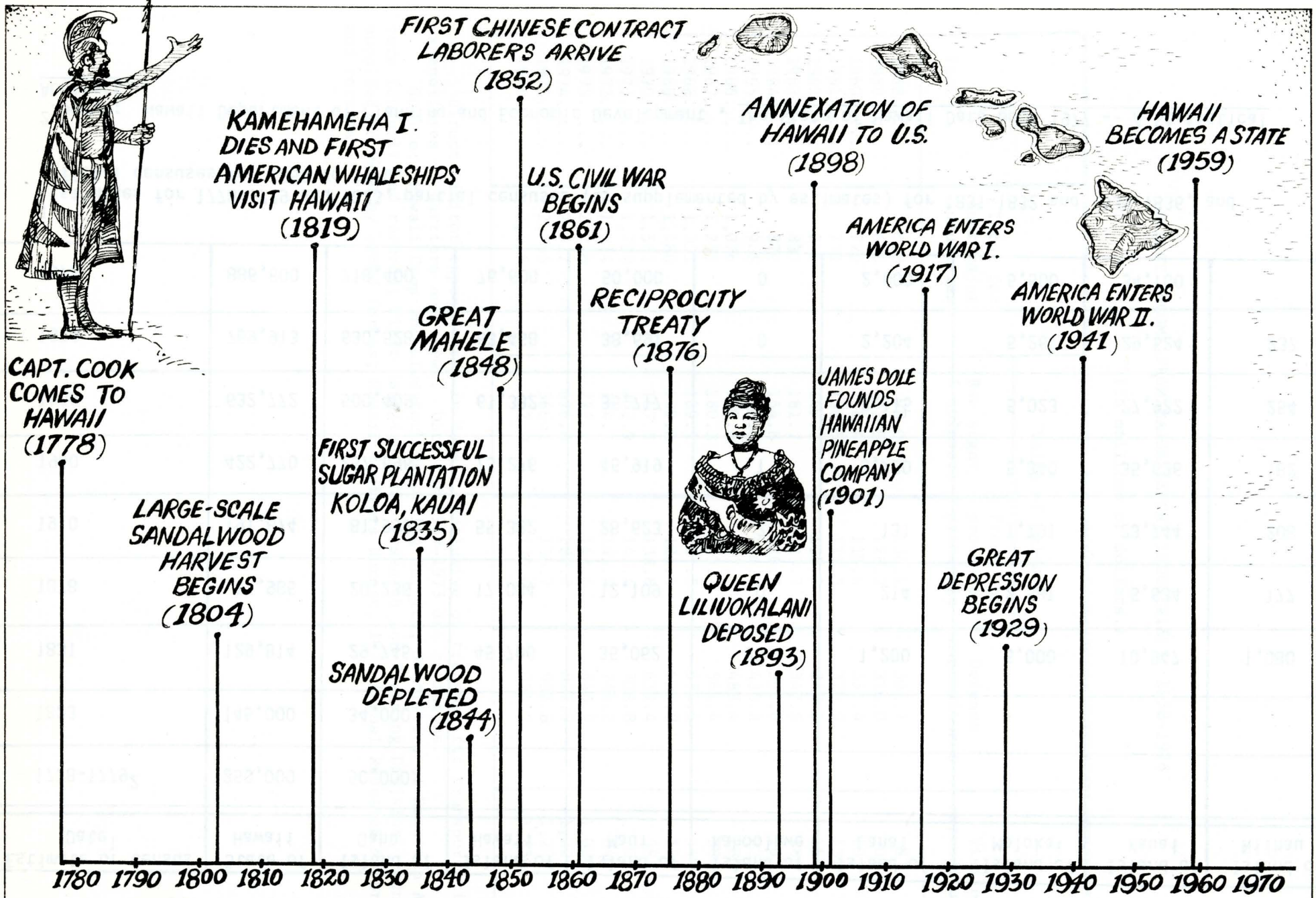
Source: Hawaii Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture (annual) and records; First Hawaiian Bank, Research and Planning Division, records; data supplied to DPED by armed forces; Hawaii Visitors Bureau, 1975 Annual Research Report, p. 1, and records.

POPULATION OF HAWAII 1778 to 1976

Estimate or Census Date[1]	State of Hawaii	Island of Oahu	Island of Hawaii	Island of Maui	Island of Kahoolawe	Island of Lanai	Island of Molokai	Island of Kauai	Island of Niihau
1778-1779[2]	250,000	50,000							
1823	145,000	34,000							
1831	129,814	29,745	45,700	35,062	80	1,200	6,000	10,947	1,080
1878	57,985	20,236	17,034	12,109	0	214	2,581	5,634	177
1910	191,874	81,993	55,382	28,623	2	131	1,791	23,744	208
1940	422,770	257,696	73,276	46,919	1	3,720	5,340	35,636	182
1960	632,772	500,409	61,332	35,717	0	2,115	5,023	27,922	254
1970	769,913	630,528	63,468	38,691	0	2,204	5,261	29,524	237
1976	886,600	718,400	76,600	50,000	0	2,000	5,500	34,100	

[1] Estimates for 1778-1779 and 1823, partial censuses (as supplemented by estimates) for 1831-1832 and 1835-1836, and official censuses for 1850 to 1970.

[2] Source: Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development , The State of Hawaii Data Book 1977 -- A Statistical Abstract.



SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS: HAWAII 1778-1978

160°
159°
158°
157°
156°
155°
22°N
21°
20°
19°
NORTH
KAUAI
WAIMEA
LIHUE
NIIHAU
PACIFIC OCEAN
OAHU
KAILUA
PEARL HARBOR
HONOLULU
MOLOKAI
MAUI
LANAI
LAHAINA
HALEAKALA CRATER
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
39.5 MILES TO ONE IN.
MAUNA KEA
HILO
MAUNA LOA
KEALAKEKUA BAY
KILAUEA CRATER
HAWAII